The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5345. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Report that Espartero will be Made King of Spain.

Decision Against Woman Suffrage in the London Courts.

Progress of the War in South America.

Late Intelligence from the Sandwich Islands.

SPAIN.

Espartero to be Offered the Crown—The Cuba Captain-Generalship.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The *Times'* Madrid correspondent writes to that journal that the Crown of Spain will probably be offered to ESPARTERO. The decree removing LERSUNDI from the Captain-Generalcy of Cuba, and appointing Gen. DULCE in his place, was officially published on Saturday.

Demonstration in Favor of Religious Toleration.

MADRID, Monday, Nov. 9.

Marshal SERRANO has nominated twenty-five Councillors of State. Justices of Peace have been reappointed in all the provinces of Spain. Popular demonstrations have been made in the Balearic and Canary Islands in favor of religious toleration, and petitions have been sent here praying the Government to immediately issue a decree establishing the freedom of public worship.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Decision Against Woman Suffrage—The Reciprocity Treaty Between Canada and the United States.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.

In the case of Miss LYDIA BECKER the Court of Common Pleas has rendered a decision, in which all the Judges concur, that the common law of England gives women no right to vote. It is reported that Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, will succeed Lord STRAITHNAIRN at the head of the troops in Ireland. The *Morning Post* regrets the postponement of the negotiations for a new Reciprocity treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. It regards the conclusion of such a treaty as the only sedative for the discontent of Nova Scotia.

Imposing Funeral of a Supposed Prominent Fenian.

CORK, Monday, Nov. 9.

A great popular demonstration took place here yesterday, on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. JAMES MOUNTAIN, who is supposed to have held a prominent position in the Fenian organization. A procession of over six thousand men and women followed the remains to the cemetery. Mr. MOUNTAIN formerly resided in the United States, and was a delegate to the Fenian Convention held at Chicago in November, 1863.

An American Comedian Before the Royal Family.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9.

JOHN S. CLARKE, the American comedian, played at the Strand Theatre on Friday evening last before the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, REVERDY JOHNSON and other notables.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Allies before Asuncion—Movements of the United States Squadron.

LISBON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The mail steamer from South America has arrived at this port. She brings dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 12th ult. The allied fleet and army were before Asuncion, the Capital of Paraguay. News of the surrender of the city was hourly expected at Rio. It was reported that the United States Squadron, under Rear-Admiral DAVIS, was going up the Paraguay River to Asuncion.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Frequent Shocks of Earthquake at Hilo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Honolulu advices to Oct. 12 have been received by a sailing vessel. The commercial news is unimportant. There had been no foreign arrivals, and nothing later had been heard from the whaling fleet. Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt at Hilo. The atmosphere was filled with smoke, and the natives predicted that a great tidal wave would deluge Honolulu by Oct. 4. Hundreds of the natives were ordered to the mountains for safety, but the prediction failed of accomplishment.

Proposed Reciprocity Treaty—Insurrection in Hawaii—Destructive Tidal Wave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The steamship *Montana* arrived here to-day from Honolulu with advices to the 24th of October. Dr. MOTT SMITH, who is on a mission from the Hawaiian Government to Washington, is a passenger. He has also been appointed as the Solicitor of some of the leading citizens of the islands to assist in procuring the passage of a Reciprocity Treaty at the next session of Congress. An insurrection had broken out in Hawaii. A Sheriff attempted to arrest one KAONI, who called himself a prophet, and predicted the end of the world. KAONI's followers resisted and killed the Sheriff, and cut off his head and stuck it on a pole. A Deputy Sheriff was badly wounded, and his life is despaired of. Several native policemen were killed in attempting to suppress the revolt.

The English war vessel *Scout* had sailed for England *via* Tahiti and Valparaiso. The ship *Ceylon* arrived at Honolulu Oct. 15, from Boston.

On Oct. 15 a tidal wave fell on the Island of Hawaii, destroying a number of houses and causing much loss of property.

The Board of Health has ordered the vaccination of the whole population in Honolulu.

A number of wrecked Japanese had been rescued from St. Peter's Island by the whale ship *Wm. Rotch*. They had been on the Island eighteen months, during which time they had lived on bird's eggs and fish.

The Honolulu papers publish the particulars of the mutiny at sea, which was mentioned in a former dispatch. The vessel on which it occurred was the Prussian bark *Coyatlin*, which left Cocoag for Arequipa about Feb. 1, 1868, with a cargo of fifty Coolies. The second day out the Coolies mutinied and took possession of the ship. They then killed the Captain and mate and the balance of the crew, nine in number, and attached their bodies to the anchor and threw them overboard. The Coolies then attempted to navigate the vessel to China, but it drifted into the North Sea, and is supposed to be wrecked.

The latest advices received from Arcadia indicate the present season as good as last. Up to the middle of August scarcely a whale had been taken, but since that time the whales have been abundant. The weather had been good.

The following whalers arrived at Honolulu since Oct. 1: Ship *Midas*, with 40 bbls. sperm oil, 1,100 bbls. whale oil and 9,000 lbs. bone; *Pfeil*, with 40 bbls. whale oil and 5,500 lbs. bone; *James*, 210 bbls. sperm; *President*, 470 bbls. whale and 4,000 lbs. bone; *Nautilus*, 1,000 bbls. whale and 20,000 lbs. bone; *Three Brothers*, 1,100 bbls. whale and 15,000 lbs. bone; *Jeuva*, 115 bbls. sperm, 635 bbls. whale and 6,000 lbs. bone; *Kohala*, 700 bbls. whale and 15,000 lbs. bone; *Reindeer*, 1,550 bbls. whale and 20,000 lbs. bone; *Islander*, 150 bbls. sperm, 500 bbls. whale and 1,100 lbs. bone; *Gray Head*, 600 bbls. whale and 4,000 lbs. bone; *Companion*, 500 bbls. whale and 8,500 lbs. bone; *Norman*, 600 bbls. whale and 9,000 lbs. bone; *Cicero*, 280 bbls. whale and 2,000 lbs. bone; French ship *Norman*, 300 bbls. whale and 2,500 lbs. bone; *Daniel Webster*, 1,000 bbls. whale and 18,000 lbs. bone; *St. George*, 500 bbls. sperm, 350 bbls. whale; *Vineyard*, 1,000 bbls. whale; *Comerly*, 600 bbls. whale. The ship *George Howland* reports: Left the wreck of the ship *Corinthian* in St. Lawrence Bay. It is thought she may be repaired.

CUBA.

The Insurrection Still in Progress—Depredations on the Plantations—Apprehensions of Famine and Desolation.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 9.

The *Diario* to-day publishes the following intelligence: Col. LONO, who left the town of Tunas on an expedition into the country in search of provisions and supplies, has returned without success, the insurgents having destroyed everything of the kind within their reach. The *Diario* says many bands of robbers are committing depredations on the plantations, acting under the pretence of being revolutionists. The planters in a large portion of the eastern district of the island are consequently unable to harvest their crops. This state of things, it is feared, will lead to famine and desolation. A mail-carrier was assassinated last week and his mails were rifled by the rebels, who have seized the mails at various points within the disturbed districts. Captain-General LERSUNDI has received a telegram from the Home Government authorizing him to suspend or not, at his discretion, as the occasion may require, the death penalty in the cases of persons condemned for political offences. The insurrectionary disturbances are confined to the eastern districts. The rest of the island continues tranquil.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Another Letter from Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia—He Gives up the Repeal.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Nov. 9.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE publishes another letter, in which he announces that he has reached the conclusion that it is useless to continue the struggle for the Repeal. He also says he is in correspondence with the Dominion Government, but omits to state the character of the correspondence. The letter creates great excitement here. The Unionists predict a collapse in the Repeal movement. The Anti-Unionists denounce HOWE in unmeasured terms.

THE INDIANS.

Another Treaty and its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 9.

Proclamation is made of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, Piankeshaws, Miamies, Ottawas, and certain Wyandottes. It provides that portions of those tribes shall remove from Kansas to other lands or reservations in the Indian country south of that State, while other portions will dissolve their tribal relations and become citizens. The United States will give such compensation as is perfectly satisfactory to the Indians.

Murder of the Chief and Others of the Apache Mohaves in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received information from La Paz, Arizona, of the killing of Coshackama, head chief of the Apache Mohaves, together with two of his Captains and several of his followers. It appears, from all the evidence collected, that on the morning of the 25th of September, about daylight, a party of travelers, numbering thirteen, in the employ of two freighters—CHENEWITH and FINTER—assembled at La Paz, and arming themselves, proceeded to the camp of some Apache Mohaves, probably thirty in number, and commenced an attack by firing on the Indians, with the result as above stated. These Indians belonged to the Colorado River Reservation, just above La Paz, and had been in town the entire day preceding the killing. They have always professed friendship for the whites, and willing at all times to assist in recapturing property stolen by marauding bands of Indians residing in the neighboring mountains. On the person of the chief were found certain papers showing the estimation in which these Indians were held by the citizens in the vicinity of La Paz. No one in La Paz participated in or knew anything about the killing. It is urged in extenuation of the act that these Indians killed a Mr. BROWN at Granite Gulch, had stolen mules from BUFFMAN and CHAPMAN, near Wicketsburg, and were responsible for all the depredations committed between La Paz and Prescott.

An Appeal to the Benevolent—How the Indians Can be Taught to Love Peace.

A circular appealing to the benevolent has just been issued by Mr. S. N. GOODALE, of Cleveland, asking aid to assist the Indians in making their own blankets. This gentleman has traveled among them, and has noticed their love for bright colors, and their desire to be taught to weave on hand-looms. When the Indian women adopt such employment the men will see the utility of wool growing, which will then become their occupation among the valleys and mountains of the far West. Mr. GOODALE claims that New-England needs the wool and through such industrial pursuits the Indians can be induced to supply it. He thinks that one-tenth of the money spent in making war against them during the last year would awaken in them a love for peace and industry. The suggestions are entitled to consideration, and though they find favor with many Congressmen and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the movement must look for support to an enterprising, humane and benevolent public.

The Trouble Between the State Officers of Florida—No Further Apprehension of Disturbance.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Nov. 9.

Nothing of importance has transpired since the report of Saturday in regard to the impeachment of the Governor, or concerning the Governor's suit against Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON and Secretary ALDEN. There are no indications of a disturbance of the public peace. About half the arms thrown from the cars were recovered in good order, and are now in possession of the United States troops. All the Judges of the Supreme Court are here awaiting the action of the Circuit Court.

Annual Session of Knights of Pythias at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, Nov. 9.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, composed of delegates from the Grand Lodges of New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Louisiana and Nebraska, assembled this morning in annual session, Supreme Chancellor SAMUEL REED, of New-Jersey, presiding. The session will consume several days, during which the ritual of the order will be amended and a new constitution adopted. The order numbers 40,000 in the States above mentioned.

Suspension of the Wisconsin State Bank.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, Nov. 9.

A run on the Milwaukee Bank commenced on Saturday. The Wisconsin State Bank has suspended. The liabilities are said to be heavy.)

The Base-Ball Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 9.

The State Association of Base-ball players will meet on Wednesday in the Chamber of the Assembly at the Capitol. Great preparations are being made for the reception of delegates from different parts of the State, who will rendezvous at the Delevan House on Tuesday and Wednesday on their arrival, to exchange their credentials for tickets of admission from the Secretary. The delegates from New-York and Brooklyn, and other prominent clubs, will arrive by the Tuesday night Albany boat.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Blue Ridge Railroad Enterprise—Sensible Conduct of the Democracy—Ex-Gov. Orr.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Gov. SCOTT, accompanied by Gen. SAWYER and a deputation of prominent citizens, started for New-York this morning with the view of advancing the financial interests of the State, and enlisting Northern capital to secure the speedy completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which is the missing link in a continuous railway line between Charleston and Cincinnati. The Governor is much gratified at the quiet and order that marked the election throughout the State. After the announcement of the result, a number of prominent Democrats, including HAMPTON, called in a body on Gov. SCOTT, and declared their determination to accept cheerfully and abide by the decision of the people, to stand by the State Government in its acts, and to use all their influence in inducing the people throughout the State to do likewise. They expressed their conviction that the future prosperity of the State depended upon a unanimous and hearty support of the Government and reliance upon the ballot-box alone in the future as a remedy for the evils of unwise legislation. In reply, the Governor expressed the great pleasure their visit had given him, and his belief that this action on their part would do more to restore unanimity among our people and place the credit of the State where it deserves to be than any political expression could possibly effect. He expressed the belief that, owing to the small debt of the State, in comparison with the liabilities of others, with a successful administration of the State Government and acquiescence and harmony among the people, South Carolina, by internal improvements and otherwise, must in a short time become financially one of the foremost States of the Union, as she was already from her climate and geographical position one of the most attractive. He thought that the Blue Ride Railroad enterprise—an enterprise of so much importance both to the North and South—could not fail to command the attention of railroad men and capitalists of the North, destined, as he believed it was, to be a great connecting link of the line of railroad across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

Ex-Gov. ORR has accepted and qualified for the Judgeship under the new State Government, to which he was recently elected by the Reconstruction Legislature.

THE ELECTION.

Tillman (Rep.) Elected to Congress from the Fourth District of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 9.

The Nashville *Republican* of this evening says the official returns from the Fourth Congressional District elect TILLMAN, Republican, by 200 majority. Full returns have not been received at the office of the Secretary of State.

Returns from all but Nine Counties in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 6.

Returns from fifteen counties in Oregon give GRANT over 500 majority. Nine counties are yet to be heard from.

The Result in Alabama Still Uncertain.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Nov. 9.

The returns from thirty counties give GRANT about 10,000 majority. The remaining counties—thirty-two—with the exception of four, will all probably give SEYMOUR majorities. The State is still classed as doubtful. Hundreds of white men did not vote because they did not have an opportunity of registering, while many others would not take the voter's oath.

The Republican Majority in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 9.

The *Daily News* has nearly complete returns from every county in South Carolina, giving a Republican majority of 9,900; a Democratic gain of 33,500 since the election for the new Constitution in April last.

Michigan's Majority Overwhelming.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Nov. 9.

The *Post* has returns from nearly all the counties in Michigan, showing a total Republican majority of 30,317. It is believed the full official returns will increase this to 31,000. FERRY's majority for Congress in the Fourth District will be 8,500—a gain of 1,300 over the vote of 1866. STRICKLAND's majority in the Sixth District will be nearly 4,000.

Recount of the Vote of San Francisco Ordered—Republican Congressman Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Board of Supervisors have ordered a recount of the city vote. Some of the packages of ballots in possession of the County Clerk bear evidence of having been tampered with. An immense sum of money is at stake on the result of the vote of the city and State, and a recount will probably be made in other localities.

SARGEANT, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Second District by over 3,000 majority. The Third District is still in doubt. The chances are in favor of HARTSON, the Republican candidate.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Mr. Hoffman in Albany—His Reception and Speech.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 9.

The arrival of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN and wife at Congress Hall was made the occasion of a complimentary serenade to him this evening by the Jackson Guards. On being called out and warmly cheered by the crowd, Mr. HOFFMAN said substantially that he was pleased to meet so many of his friends from the good old County of Albany. He thanked them for this demonstration, and for the efforts they had made in common with other friends throughout the State to secure the triumph of constitutional government. He felt especially grateful for the glorious result in Albany County, as, perhaps more than any other, it was a representative locality. He regarded this demonstration as a compliment to himself, and would therefore say that he had striven in the canvass just closed to do all in his power to establish those principles which he believed would best subserve the interests of all the people of this country. We had been beaten in the nation, but had gloriously triumphed in the Empire State. [Cheers.] And yet while this was so there was talk about contesting the election, but he would say to his Republican friends that, inasmuch as they had been defeated by about 30,000 majority, it would be best for them to gracefully accept the result, as had been the custom of the Democrats for many times in the past. [Cheers.] He did not underrate the responsibilities of the position to which he had been called, and he would undertake to say, that so far as he was concerned, he should discharge whatever duties might devolve upon him, without partiality to any section of the State—the West as well as the East. [Cheers.] It would be his endeavor to help administer the Government under the old maxim that that Government was best which was governed least, and that the happiest people were those who were the least interfered with, so long as they did not trample upon their neighbors' rights or interfere with their neighbors' property. [Cheers.] He should endeavor to contribute, by all the means at his command, to the restoration of the Government of the land to a constitutional basis, where all should be restored to their rights, and we should once more become a free, united and happy people. [Applause.]

Serious Trouble Apprehended in Arkansas—Large Force of Militia to be Raised.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Nov. 9.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, says: Gov. CLAYTON sent three companies of colored militia to look for BAKER. Serious trouble is apprehended. The Governor has also ordered the raising of 60,000 militia throughout the State. So far as heard from the election in the State passed off quietly.

Proceedings of the Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Nov. 9.

The Legislature is engaged on local business. Gov. SMITH sent in a message to-day in relation to the appropriations in aid of clearing out and making navigable the rivers leading into the coal and iron regions of the State.

Sailing of the Panama Steamer from San Francisco—Earthquake at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 6—Evening.

The steamship *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama, with $372,000 in treasure, of which $191,500 are for New-York, and $166,000 for England. Among the passengers are Judge FIELD and GEORGE C. GORHAM. The Yellow Jacket Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of $300 per share, payable on the 10th inst.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Victoria on Nov. 4.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 9.

The 6 o'clock train this morning on the New-York Central Railroad, bound to Lockport, was thrown from the track when about a mile from the depot, by running over a pair of canal horses. But little damage was sustained by the train, although the point where the accident occurred was a dangerous place. The horses were killed, one of them being cut into small pieces.

The Murder of the Sheriff of Richmond County, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 9.

Gov. BULLOCK has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of ALBERT C. RUFFIN, Sheriff of Richmond County, who was killed in the election riot at Augusta.

Suicide of a Prominent Lawyer in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 9.

Gen. A. B. READ, an eminent lawyer of this city, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He leaves a wife and several children. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to have led him to commit the act.

Snow and Rain in Kansas and Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Nov. 9.

Snow has been falling this morning in Central and Western Kansas, and rain has fallen in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri for the past forty-eight hours. A heavy rain fell here all last night.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The town of Rockport, Mass., has been mulcted $12,000 for personal damages sustained by J. E. HARTWELL and ADELIA BABSON by a defect in the highway.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 9.—ALLEN KRAMER, of the firm of KRAMER & RHAM, bankers, died in this city, on Saturday, of apoplexy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9.—JOHN ALLEN was arrested at Chicopee, Mass., on Saturday, for the forcible abduction of a girl named EMMA BURKE from her home at Augusta, Me., and committed to jail in Ohio City. ALLEN will be taken to Maine as soon as a requisition can be obtained.

MADISON, Ind., Nov. 9.—A German named NICHOLAS SIMON, living in the country west of this city, was found in the road early yesterday morning a few miles out of the city with his skull broken and otherwise beaten. His pockets had been rifled, and he is supposed to have been murdered and robbed. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The Tennessee Legislature assembled to-day, but neither House had a quorum.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 9.—The "Lancashire Lass" will be produced to-night at the Chesnut and Arch Street Theatres. Mr. LILL, (of the Chesnut-street Theatre,) in the District Court, prayed for an injunction to restrain Mrs. DREW from producing the piece at her Theatre, he having copyrighted his version, purchased from the author. The case will be argued to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Grant and Colfax—What is Done with the Hundreds of Applications for Office—Congress—The Alabama Claims.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Gen. GRANT resumed the routine of official business to-day at headquarters with as little ceremony as though he had been absent for but a day. There was a large number of congratulatory callers, among whom were the Vice-President elect, Senators MORGAN and WADE, Gens. SCHOFIELD, GEO. H. THOMAS, TERRY, CANBY, EMORY, HUMPHREYS, together with many of lesser distinction, all of whom were promptly and courteously received. The large mail that has accumulated during the past two weeks was placed in the hands of a staff officer, who went through it in short order. Among the letters were several hundred applications for office which were destroyed, without being even seen by Gen. GRANT, and all who contemplate writing him on the subject are informed that this disposition will be invariably made of such communications. It has been intimated that Gen. GRANT will speedily resign his position as General-in-Chief, but it is safe to say that he will take no steps whatever looking to assuming the functions of his office until he shall have received the certificate of election from the Electoral College in February next. Cabinet matters and everything else are altogether likely to be held in abeyance until then.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.

Speaker COLFAX was in active request to-day by various callers who desired to pay their respects, but kept himself busy in the Departments and at the Capitol. He will be married to the niece of Senator WADE next week, and will reopen his house here about the 1st of December.

CONGRESS.

There are in the city but few Senators or members, and the adjournment to-morrow will be of bare benches. Senators CAMERON, MORGAN and CORBETT are here, also Representatives O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania; WINDOM, of Minnesota; DEWEESE, of North Carolina; INGERSOLL, of Illinois, and Ex-Congressman DARLING and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York; also Congressman DICKEY, of Pennsylvania, the successor of THAD. STEVENS.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Secretary SEWARD stated to-night that the State Department had no information on the subject of the settlement of the *Alabama* claims; that of the various stories and conjectures afloat it confirmed none and denied none, and that everybody else seemed to have more information on the subject than the Department had, which the Secretary hoped would result in a settlement of the claims just as the people wished. Minister JOHNSON will please take notice.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The DYER Court of Inquiry assembled to-day, all the members being present. Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS was chosen President, and an adjournment was then had until to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 9.

GEN. KILPATRICK.

Gen. KILPATRICK had an interview to-day with President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT and Secretaries SEWARD, SCHOFIELD, WELLES and MCCULLOCH, and left here to-night for his home in New-Jersey, having received an extension of his leave of absence from Chili. He has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on the occasion of the reunion of the veterans of New-Hampshire, on the 8th of January.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dealers in liquors, on making their returns of distilled spirits on hand, are required to draw off into regular barrels what at the time may be in their stand-casks, in order that it may be gauged and stamped. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars imported from foreign countries are not required to have Internal Revenue stamps affixed thereto and canceled, unless such articles are withdrawn from the Custom-house for consumption or sale in the United States.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Gaugers—David R. Risley and Julius Change, for First District, Missouri; J. F. Hoyt, A. B. Smith and L. W. Mix, Jr., First Illinois; George Graham, Twenty-first Pennsylvania; John H. Roberts, Twenty-second Pennsylvania; Wm. M. Russell, Fourth Ohio.

Storekeepers—St. Clair Sutherland, First District, Illinois; Humphrey Best, Eighth Kentucky; John Quinn, Third Pennsylvania; William Bucks and B. Grant, Fifteenth Pennsylvania.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Commander Milton Haxton is detached from the naval rendezvous at New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Osward*.

The following officers have been honorably discharged: Acting Chief Engineer G. B. Whiting; Acting First Assistant Engineer T. C. Brecht; Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. L. Grow.

Capt. George F. Emmons is detached from the command of the *Ossipee*, and placed on waiting orders.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.

The Secretary of the Treasury will order an additional amount of three per cents to be issued, if necessary, to relieve the money market.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

The War on the Parana—United States Minister Washburn and the Paraguayan Government.

The newspapers from Rio de Janeiro (received in London) reach the 3d of October. The news from the seat of war is dated from Villa Franca, Sept. 18.

The Brazilian vanguard was encamped at Villa Olivia, three days' march from Assumption.

The American Minister, Mr. WASHBURN, having arrived at Buenos Ayres, confirms the atrocities committed by LOPEZ. The River Plate newspapers have published all the notes written by him and LOPEZ.

The *Standard* of Buenos Ayres publishes the facts which have taken place, and we extract the following from it:

Mr. WASHBURN was on the best terms with the Paraguayan Government; but in February last a decree of LOPEZ ordered all the population to leave Assumption. This, of course, Mr. WASHBURN refused to do, invoking his diplomatic privileges. The foreign Consuls left the capital; twenty-two Englishmen, two North Americans and others, sought refuge at the United States Legation, which, with the consent of the Paraguayan Government, was granted to them. CARRERAS, RODRIGUEZ, BLISS, MANLOVE and DUFFIELD and other Englishmen, sheltered themselves in the United States Legation, where for several months MASTERMAN had already resided.

MANLOVE, getting out of doors on one occasion, was immediately seized and imprisoned in the Fort of St. Fernando; DUFFIELD and two other Englishmen went out about the same time, and on getting to the railway station were there detained by force. The women and children were sent to St. Lourenco, and the men to the army. In June the Portuguese Consul took refuge at the United States Legation; then surrounded by military patrols.

On the 20th the Paraguayan Government asked Mr. WASHBURN for the names of the refugees within the Legation; it then demanded the delivery of the Portuguese Consul, a wealthy gentleman, married to a Paraguayan lady, and who had always charitably given relief to the Brazilian prisoners of war. Mr. WASHBURN refused. The Consul, however, tried to escape, but was caught and put to death. CARRERAS and RODRIGUEZ remained at the Legation. On the 22d the Paraguayan Government requested them from Mr. WASHBURN, who, however, gave them the option to remain or leave. They having left the Legation at midnight, were made prisoners and sent to St. Fernando.

Then the Government asked for BLISS and MASTERMAN.

Mr. WASHBURN refused, on the ground that they were members of the Legation. This gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. WASHBURN thought that he would not be allowed to leave Assumption, the Government having refused to permit the *Wasp* to steam up further than Villeta.

The Foreign Minister having been changed, the new Foreign Minister was himself made a prisoner and sent to Villeta, where he is still kept, shut out from all communication. LOPEZ's own Secretary was also imprisoned.

The new Minister for Foreign Affairs, CAMINAS, exchanged several notes with Mr. WASHBURN, denying the latter's right of taking with him the money and personal effects of the Englishmen. On the 31st of August Mr. WASHBURN received his passports, but could not get away until the 10th of September, when the Paraguayan Government allowed him to go by the steamer *Assa*, the United States Legation remaining in charge of the Italian Consul.

On Mr. WASHBURN's way to the steamer with his family, accompanied by the French and Italian Consuls, as well as by Mr. BLISS and Mr. MASTERMAN, these two last were made prisoners and forwarded to Villeta.

The following is Mr. WASHBURN's dispatch:

UNITED STATES STEAMER WASP,
OFF ANGOSTURA RIVER,
Paraguay, Sept. 12.

To His Excellency Marshal Lopez, President of Paraguay:

SIR: When Capt. KIRKLAND was about leaving this vessel yesterday, to bid farewell to your Excellency, I gave him a memorandum of certain things to which I wished him to call your attention. Capt. KIRKLAND informs me that on reaching your headquarters he found he had omitted to take this memorandum with him, and therefore was unable to comply fully with my request, having given the paper only a hasty perusal. I therefore take the liberty, at the moment of my departure, of deviating from diplomatic customs and sending a personal note directed to your Excellency. In this memorandum I suggested that he might show you a letter from Gen. WEBB, our Minister in Rio, from which it would appear that he had almost come to a rupture with that Government, by reason of its refusal to permit this vessel to pass above the squadron. This he had done on his own responsibility, without waiting for orders from the United States Government, which, on hearing of the outrage, has doubtless taken the most energetic measures to enforce its rights and extricate its Minister from a most frightful position. This letter which you saw proves how much truth there was in the declaration of your Ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, JOSE BERGES, that I was in collusion with Gen. WEBB, and in the interest and pay of the Brazilians.

I have in my possession several letters for Dr. CARRERAS, which I yesterday requested Capt. KIRKLAND to deliver, but which he refused to do unless I would open them, lest he too should be accused of conveying treasonable correspondence. I herewith send the letters, however, as I do not believe that any treasonable correspondence has ever passed through my hands for or to anybody. In fact, I do not believe there has ever been any conspiracy.

The declarations of BERGES, your two brothers, VENANCIO and BENIGNO, and Sr. URDEPILLETA, as given in the notes of your two last Ministers of Foreign Relations, in so far as they implicate me of having any knowledge of a conspiracy, are entirely false, and you know it; and you know that not one of them would confirm or affirm the declaration imputed to them if he were out of your power, but would deny it *in toto*, and declare that he had never made it, or that he had done so under torture. Declarations of that kind, your Excellency ought to know, will have no weight outside of Paraguay. Not one word of them will be believed, and that all may not be denied by them you must not only kill off all the persons who have made them, but all by whom they were extorted.

Before finally leaving Paraguay, it is my duty to make my solemn protest against the arrest of those two members of my Legation, PORTER CORNELIUS BLISS and GEORGE F. MASTERMAN. Their arrest in the street, as they were going with me from the Legation to pass on board the steamer, was as gross a violation of the laws of nations as would have been their seizure by force in my house. It was an act not only against my Government, but against all civilized Powers, and places Paraguay outside the pale of the family of nations, and for this act you will be regarded as a common enemy, one denying allegiance to the laws of nations.

You will also be regarded as a common enemy for having seized and made prisoners, and loaded with fetters, nearly all the prisoners in Paraguay, and afterward entered their houses and taken away the money on the miserable pretext, that, finding less in your treasury than you expected, those who had any money in the country must therefore have robbed it from the Government.

Your threat to Capt. KIRKLAND, on his first arrival, that you would keep me a prisoner in the country, would be duly represented to my Government, and I only wish to confirm his reply to you, that had you done so my Government would have hunted you, not only throughout all South America, but throughout all Europe. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

VIRGINIA.

Vindication of an Unjustly Accused United States Official

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

The main topic of comment in this now somewhat quiet community is the strange and singular termination of the charges recently brought against Capt. THOMAS W. ROCHE, United States detective. Yesterday the Hustings Court-room was literally packed at an early hour to hear the evidence. The main attraction—a rape case; the parties thereto—a pretty, delicate young girl of 15 and a young married man. After the impaneling of a jury, LOUISA H. RUSSELL, was called to the witness' stand, and stated to the utter amazement of everybody, that Capt. ROCHE had never offered her any indignity whatever, and that all she had said in her affidavit before a notary public, (T. W. URSHER,) and repeated before the grand jury, was false. She had been compelled to make the statement in the first instance by her mother, who threatened to whip her if she didn't, and went to the grand jury with the intention of telling the truth, but fear of her mother, who was outside, deterred her. One Mr. Henning & Mr. Dickinson and Lawyer ATKINSON, the witness continued, came down to her mother's house on Broad-street one evening, and told witness that they had heard that ROCHE had attempted to violate her person, but she denied it at first. Her mother, who had heard the story, through the negro woman who made it up, said it was so, and made her acknowledge it to them. Mr. HENNING told her it would get him out of a tobacco scrape, (in which ROCHE had detected him,) and that she would not have to go to Court and swear to it, but only to make it before a gentleman in a private room.

In response to a question from Col. DUKE JOHNSON, counsel for ROCHE, Miss LOUISA said: "I acknowledge before this Court that there was not a word of truth in the charges I made against Capt. ROCHE. Capt. ROCHE was very kind to us, and furnished us with food and fuel when we had none. He was not able to continue this, and my mother threatened me that if I didn't stick to the falsehood she would whip me." NAT STURDIVANT, Esq., attorney for the Commonwealth, said he had no questions to ask, and was proceeding to rule a verdict of not guilty for the jury, when Col. JOHNSON arose and stated that it was but an act of simple justice to his client, who had been anxiously waiting a trial for three weeks, that he should say a word or two at least to the jury in his behalf, though it was already evident what their verdict must be. There was not a gentleman in the court-room who had not read the gross calumnies and libels which had been published concerning Capt. ROCHE in connection with these charges, and what was more, everybody believed them to be true. If there is one thing more than another that has made Virginia—mother of the Union—immortal, it has been her love of justice; and I stand here, although this case has been given up by the prosecution, as an act of simple justice, to proclaim the extent and manner in which this man and family have been outraged. It was not only on account of the accused that he felt it his duty to address the jury as he had, but on account of his wife, one of the loveliest ladies his eyes had ever rested upon. Her's is a modesty which half conceals and half reveals the beauties of her character. For months past her head has been bowed down in shame and sorrow, and she has been scarcely able with this disgrace resting over her, to find shelter in any respectable boarding house. He concluded by expressing the hope that the gentlemen of the jury would make it known far and wide that not a witness had appeared against Capt. ROCHE except the girl, and that she acknowledged that she was compelled by her mother to swear falsely. The jury at once rendered a verdict of not guilty, and Capt. ROCHE was discharged.

RETURN OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Arrival of the Flagship Franklin in the Lower Bay—The Cruise of the Vessel, List of Officers, &c.

The screw frigate *Franklin*, flagship of the European Squadron, passed Sandy Hook late yesterday afternoon, in-bound, having on board the first of American seamen, Admiral DAVID G. FARRAGUT, and the members of his family. The vessel anchored in the Lower Bay, below Quarantine, during the night, and will reach this City to-day with the distinguished officer. The voyage was made in sixteen days, starting from Southampton, and was uninterrupted by any special event, so far as could be ascertained by the late and meagre information obtained from her last night. Nearly all on board enjoyed excellent health throughout the trip. Considering the extent of the cruise of the *Franklin*, the attention which has been bestowed on her officers by many of the Powers in Europe, and the significance which has been attached to it, the voyage ranks as the most remarkable in American naval annals. The *Franklin* was fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in the Spring of 1867, and sailed during the following Summer. On arriving in England, Admiral FARRAGUT and several of his officers were officially presented to the Queen. Subsequently he proceeded to France, and was entertained at a public dinner by his countrymen resident at Paris, besides being received by the Emperor at a special *levée*. Similar honors were also extended to him by the sovereigns of Russia, Turkey, Italy, Austria, Greece, and in other places adjacent to the Mediterranean. The Sultan of Turkey recognized him as the equal of European Princes by allowing him to enter the Bosphorus by the Dardanelles—a privilege which has heretofore been denied to American war vessels and their commanders. At Constantinople he was *fêted* by the Prime Minister and the American Ambassador, and he was also welcomed by the Russian fleet and the Emperor with great ostentation. To-day the Admiral will go to his residence in East Thirty-sixth-street, where he will remain as quiet as possible.

The *Franklin* is a screw frigate, first-rate, carrying thirty-nine guns and about 800 men. Annexed is a partial list of her officers:

Commodore, Alexander M. Pennock; Commander, James W. Shirk; Lieut.-Commanders, Edward E. Potter, J. Crittenden Watson, Frederick Pearson, Ira Harris, Jr., and William Bainbridge Hoff; Lieutenant, Jacob M. Little; Ensigns, Samuel N. Kane, Hugh W. McKee and Gifford B. Gill; Assistant-Surgeon, Frederick W. Wunderlich; Paymaster, Capt. John A. Bradford; Engineers, Lieut. George P. Hunt; Master, George W. Stivers, Wm. A. Windsor and Henry L. Slosson; Chaplain, Lieut.-Commander John P. Wallace; Marine Corps, Lieut.-Col. Charles Heywood and Manuel C. Goodrell.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

All but four of the members of the Massachusetts Senate have had legislative experience in one of the two branches of the Legislature, but two-thirds of the members of the House will appear for the first time as legislators.

The Democrtic majority in Delaware is 3,528. The Republicans have only two members in the State Senate.

Nearly complete returns from Maryland give SEYMOUR 31,841 majority. The total vote is 92,777, in which there is a decrease of the Democratic vote since 1867 of 1,385, and an increase of the Republican vote of 8,418.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* says it was a profound policy which conceived and uttered that simple sentence in Gen. GRANT's letter of acceptance—"Let us have peace." The same paper rejoices in the success of the Democrats in Georgia, and says that the surest guarantee of peace within her borders is that the people are of one mind.

The municipal election in Charleston, S. C., takes place to-day. The Republican candidate for Mayor is GILBERT PILLSBURY, and the Democratic HENRY D. LESESNE. Mayor GEORGE W. CLARK, who was a candidate for reëlection, has withdrawn from the canvass. The registration up to Friday night included 2,503 whites and 3,046 blacks.

Gen. E. S. SALOMON has been presented with a $1,000 breastpin by the Tanners of Chicago, whom he commanded, as an appreciation of the services he rendered during the campaign.

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* describes the present sentiment among its Northern brethren, who are all rejoicing in the election of Gen. GRANT, as a "political honeymoon."

Many Tennessee papers are placing the name of ANDREW JOHNSON at the head of their columns as candidate for the next Governor of Tennessee. There is said to be little doubt that he will receive the Democratic nomination.

The Augusta (Ga.) *National Republican* entreats ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to address the people of that State now, saying that a word from him on the blessings of moderation will be heeded.

Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, is represented as saying that Ex-Senator STOCKTON is sure to be chosen by the Democrats to the United States Senate from that State in place of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Republicans of Illinois will have a majority of forty on joint ballot in the next Legislature.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* publishes an editorial letter from this City, in which the writer berates the selfish politicians who controlled the New-York Convention, and expresses the opinion that Gen. GRANT longs to restore order and peace in the South. He asks for the new President charity and forbearance.

THE MORTON-THOMPSON ROBBERY.—As the telegraph has already informed our readers, a writ of *habeas corpus* has been sued out in behalf of MORTON and THOMPSON, the express robbers now in jail at Sandwich, awaiting extradition. The evidence upon which these men were discharged at Toronto was that PUT. BROWN, the messenger who was robbed, was a party to the robbery, and submitted to be bound and gagged, hence no robbery was committed; or, in other words, there was an embezzlement of the Express Company's money. The second discharge of the prisoners will be urged on the ground that where there was no force used, no robbery was committed, so as to bring the offence within the recognition of the Ashburton treaty.—*Detroit Advertiser, Nov. 7.*

AN "OCEAN-BOUND REPUBLIC."

HOW THE UNITED STATES CAN BE MADE SUCH.

Significant Speech of Gen. Rawlins, Chief of Gen. Grant's Staff, at Galena.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GALENA, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1868.

On Saturday evening last, Major-Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, Chief of the staff of Gen. GRANT, delivered the following eloquent speech to a very large assemblage of Republicans and Democrats of the City of Galena. The whole country understands the intimate and confidential relations existing between the President elect and Gen. RAWLINS. In the light of these relations this speech, uttered so near the day of election, may be regarded with some significance. In a party sense it may be presumed that Gen. GRANT was a supporter of DOUGLAS in 1860; and Gen. RAWLINS gave him a vigorous support, he being an elector that year on the Douglas ticket of Illinois.

Gen. RAWLINS said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In 1860 I spoke and voted for the Constitution and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Gen. BLAIR was then a leader in the Republican Party, and one of DOUGLAS' bitterest opponents. Mr. SEYMOUR was as acceptable to the South then as now, if the Northern Democrats had consented to the sacrifice of DOUGLAS. In 1861 I spoke for the Constitution, and volunteered my services in its defence. And as dangers no less threatening to the Constitution, which impelled me to the course I then took, still exist, I think on this occasion, at least, my comrades will excuse me for breaking the silence so generally preserved by officers of the army on political questions.

THE SITUATION AFTER THE REBELLION.

At the close of the war for American independence, our fathers found that the articles of confederation, under which the war had been conducted to a successful termination, were inadequate to the protection and maintenance of the National Union and the national faith and credit—a faith, pledge and a credit obtained, which enabled them to establish their independence. To secure these paramount objects, the articles of confederation were superseded in 1789 by the Constitution of the United States. So, at the close of the war of the rebellion which the Southern people inaugurated to break down the Constitution and Government, we found a condition of things for which the wisdom of our fathers, in the confidence they reposed in the patriotism of their posterity, had failed to provide. We found four millions of people, formerly slaves, who had been freed by the war to aid in the maintenance of the Union, *and who had fought* to accomplish that end, without any civil or political *status*, under the Constitution as interpreted by a declaration of the Supreme Court of the United States. They were neither citizens or foreigners. They could not enforce rights in the Federal Courts. A people of whom Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON recently said:

"I have no hostility to the negro race. I would not do the negro harm; I would do him good. I would protect him in every civil right; I would cast over him the broad aegis of our Constitution and our laws. I would open up to him the path to education and to wealth; I would give him every opportunity of advancing himself in the scale of social being; I would protect him as our women are protected; but I would not admit him to political power, because I believe he is of a different race from ourselves—and I am in favor of maintaining this a white man's Government."

And a people to whom Major-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK issued his proclamation for increased vigilance in hunting down the murderers of the martyr LINCOLN, in these eloquent words:

To the Colored People of the District of Columbia, and of Maryland, of Alexandria and the Border Counties of Virginia:

Your President has been murdered! He has fallen by the assassin, and without a moment's warning, simply and solely because he was your friend and the friend of our country. The pistol from which he met his death, though held by BOOTH, was fired by the hands of treason and slavery. Think of this, and remember how long and how anxiously this good man labored to break your chains and to make you happy. I now appeal to you by every consideration which can move loyal and grateful hearts, to aid in discovering and arresting his murderer. Concealed by traitors, he is believed to be lurking somewhere within the limits of the District of Columbia, of the State of Maryland or of Virginia. Go forth, then, and watch, and listen, and inquire, and search, and pray, by day and by night, until you shall have succeeded in dragging this monstrous and bloody criminal from his hiding place. You can do much; even the humblest and feeblest among you, by patient and unwearied vigilance, may render the most important assistance. Large rewards have been offered by the Government, and by municipal authorities, and they will be paid for the apprehension of the murderer, or for any information which will aid in his arrest. *But I feel that you need no such stimulus as this.* You will hunt down this cowardly assassin of your best friend as you would the murderer of your own father. Do this; and God, whose servant has been slain, and the country which has given you freedom, will bless you for this noble act of duty. * * * * * All officers and soldiers in this command, and all loyal people, are enjoined to increased vigilance. * * * [Applause.]

Mr. PENDLETON discriminates in favor of the white man, irrespective of loyalty. The heroic HANCOCK, whose blood mingles with theirs in defence of the Union, discriminates in favor of the loyal black man, as against his rebel and unrepentant white neighbor. We found that in the eleven seceding States, the compromise of the Constitution limiting representation for slaves to three-fifths of the whole number, in the liberation of these slaves had ceased to be operative, and that the political power of the people in these States, in the Government of the United States, had been increased by their rebellion over the people of the States which had put it down, in the ratio that two-fifths of the whole number of slaves bear to five-fifths—that is, giving them instead of fifteen, twenty-five members of Congress for their non-voting negro constituency. And in the State of South Carolina, that fired the first gun of the rebellion, Gen. WADE HAMPTON duplicated in one of his negro neighbors, and reproduced one-tenth times in another, had had one and one-tenth time more political power in the General Government than any one of you in Illinois, who carried the flag of your country from Belmont by way of Donalson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta and the sea, and planted it over the capital of his State, which you found wrapped in the flames of his own incendiary hand. [Applause.] We found a national debt, and obligations for pensions to our wounded soldiers and the families of our fallen ones amounting to two and one-half millions of money—a debt and obligations incurred in putting down the rebellion, and without which it could not have been done, and for the payment of which the national faith stood pledged. There had also been incurred by the Confederates, in aid of the rebellion, a debt and obligations amounting to about the same sum, and the question of payment for the emancipated slaves was unsettled. And distant mutterings for the repudiation of these national obligations, and of payment of rebel obligations and claims for emancipated slaves were distinctly audible. We found, too, that the rebellion, embracing as it did the communities of whole States and districts, left the Government virtually powerless, under the Constitution and laws, to punish treason; that in the magnitude of its guilt it had escaped the pains and penalties denounced against it. Such being the condition of things, Congress, to fix the *status* of the freedmen, and secure them their civil rights, which many of the States, especially those which had been in rebellion, denied them, passed the Civil Rights bill, conferring upon them the rights Mr. PENDLETON declares them entitled to and which he would give them. This bill was opposed by Mr. PENDLETON's party upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. They had not forgotten the Dred Scott case, declaring that negroes who had been slaves, or whose ancestors had been, could not be made citizens of the United States in the sense in which that word is used in the Constitution.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Civil Rights bill was followed by the submission to the several States of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution. The first section meets the constitutional objection to the Civil Rights bill, places the all important question of American citizenship beyond the caprice of States or the varying decisions of Courts, and corrects the gross misconstructions regarding the rights of citizens and of persons, already declared in the Constitution by the provision, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The equal political power of the several States in the Senate of the United States is secured in the Constitution against any change. Louisiana and South Carolina are equals there with New-York and Pennsylvania. And the second section of the Amendment secures, as nearly as is practicable, the equal political power of the voters in these States and in the several States, and lessens the power of the enemies of the war for the Union in the representation they had for their non-voting negro constituency, to defeat, should they ever be disposed, the necessary appropriations to meet our national obligations and maintain the national faith and credit. It left with the several States, if they would have representation for this class of constituencies, to confer upon them the right to choose their own representatives. And the third section prevents the escape, in their own guilt, of those who, as officers of the Federal Government, or of the executive, legislative or judicial departments of any State, had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who, if they had been true to that oath, could have prevented the rebellion, by simply making them ineligible to hold any office until Congress may, by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, remove their disability. The fourth section secures the validity of the national debt and obligations for pensions to disabled Union soldiers and families of fallen ones against question or repudiation, and prohibits the payment, by Federal or State authority, of any debt or obligation in aid of the rebellion, or claim for emancipated slaves. It would seem that no one, after mature consideration, could reject this amendment, so just to citizens, so wise in guarding the public faith and credit, so magnanimous to those who had rebelled, and so absolutely necessary to meet the condition of the country. [Applause.] Yet it was rejected by the Provisional Legislatures of all the rebellious States, except Tennessee, and by the Legislatures of all the other States where the leaders of the Anti-War-for-the-Union Party had control. This, too, in the face of an overwhelming majority recorded at the polls in its favor by the people of the non-rebellious States. They did not reject it because it conferred citizenship upon the negro, if Mr. Pendleton correctly represents his party, for citizenship was necessary to enable the negro to enjoy the rights he declares him entitled to, and that he ought to have. Not because it tended too greatly to the centralization of power in the Federal Government, for, saving and excepting the declaration of what constitutes citizenship of the United States and of the several States, it but reaffirms and places beyond misconstruction the rights of citizens and persons already declared in the Constitution. Nor because it put any of our own race under the domination of the negro race, for it left the negro without a voice in the Government, (and the question whether he should ever have one,) entirely with the whites of the States where he lived. Nor because it made this Government other than a white man's Government, for it was the nearest approach to a purely white man's Government this country ever made; and had it been adopted promptly at the time, there would not have been enough representation in Congress, found upon negro constituency, to have been discovered by Mr. Vallandigham's Ohio Legislature's "Visible Admixture bill." [Applause.] Nor because of the disabilities it imposes, for they knew from what they had already experienced of the magnanimity of the Government toward them, that the moment a permanent peace, in the final settlement of the questions of the war, could be attained, their disabilities would be removed. But they rejected it because it forever prohibited the repudiation of our national obligations, and the assumption and payment, by Federal or State authority, of debts or obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, or claims for emancipated slaves—because it secured the political equality of the white men of the States that adhered to and maintained the Union with the white men of the States that made war to destroy it—because it made the mudsills of the North the equals of the Southern chivalry—the men who followed Sherman to the sea the equals of those who followed Wade Hampton in his chivalrous raid upon the beef cattle of the Army of the Potomac—[laughter]—because it took away from them representation for their non-voting negro constituencies, and to that extent decreased their ability to defeat the necessary legislation to maintain the national faith and credit—because it prevented them from degrading the freedmen to a condition of servitude little better than slavery, and because it was not the kind of a white man's Government Mr. Pendleton says they are in favor of: one in which of the *two hundred and forty-three* representatives in Congress there would be *thirty-six* representatives based upon negro population, five-sixths of them elected by Wade Hampton, B. H. Hill, Toombs, Cobb & Co., and voting according to their dictation; one in which they would hold the negro's ballot as they would like to have held his musket during the war; a white man's Government that the extension of suffrage to every negro in the United States could not make blacker.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

If Congress, after the will of the people upon this subject was made known, to afford an immediate and effective corrective of the condition of things in the South, resorted to the authority granted by the provision of the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government—an authority they had hesitated to exercise, in the hope that the seceding States would ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and would in due time and without sudden change, antagonistic to the prejudice of race, themselves extend the right to a participation in their Government, until these would cease to be derived from a favored class, or from a minority of the people—a derivation fatal in its effects upon republican institutions. In ascertaining the authority conferred by this provision of guarantee, and the republican form of government guaranteed, they did not consult the opinion of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, given in partisan interest, but they consulted the opinion of James Madison, one of the authors of the instrument and its ablest expounder. And in consulting his opinion they did not lose sight of the fact that there had been a rebellion, and that the compromise of the slave's manhood, in the Constitution which saved to the seceding States republican forms of government, under Madison's definition of one, was destroyed by the people of these States in their own wrongful act of rebellion; and that those who were slaves now constituted a part of the society of these States. Had slavery been abolished by an amendment to the Constitution while their relations to the Government were undisturbed, or had they themselves, peaceably and in obedience to the Constitution and laws, abolished it, their republican forms of government would not have been questioned, and there would have been no danger or questions, as there are now, resulting from their wrongful acts, to guard against and settle. To secure republican forms of government in these States and the ratification of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment, and the protection of life and property, Congress, by the Military Reconstruction acts, put into the hands of the colored people the ballot, and thereby reinforced the friends of the Union as *they* had reinforced the army of the Union by putting into their hands the bayonet. Thus in the extreme of national necessity we were compelled to do justice to the people who had helped fight for the Union, and to whom Gen. Hancock had appealed for assistance in the hour of our greatest national calamity. Seven of the seceding States have established for themselves republican forms of government, ratified the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution, and have been restored to their proper relations to the Government by the admission of their Representatives to Congress. In these States the Military Reconstruction acts, which have been so severely denounced by the Anti-War-for-the-Union Party, have ceased to exist, and the military power there is subject to civil authority the same as in Illinois. And if the same law and order does not prevail there as in Illinois, it is due to the same disorganizing element, still existing, which destroyed their legal State Governments and inaugurated the disruption of their relations with the Federal Union in 1861. The ratification by these States of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment has made it a part of the Constitution of the United States, and its validity as a part of the fundamental law of the land cannot be questioned. It has been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty States, whose Governments have representatives in Congress. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the State Governments from which Congress admits representation, however established, are to be recognized and sustained as the Governments of the States severally of this Union.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We had hoped that all parties would accept this as the final settlement of the questions of the war, whatever else they might urge as entitling them to the confidence of the people and the confidence of the Government. But we find that the great mass of those who made war upon the Union and those who believe that to the defeated enemies of the country should be left the terms of adjustment, have arrayed themselves in deadly hostility to this part of the Constitution, and propose (as shown by the letter of F. P. Blair, which made him their candidate for the Vice-Presidency) to trample it in the dust, not by amendment, in the way provided, but by the election, under the title of President, of a Dictator, who is to declare it null and void, compel the army to undo its work, disperse the State Governments at the South, and compel the Senate to submit to his dictation. A President under the Constitution cannot do it. A Dictator only can. The question is, will we have a President or a Dictator?—a President who will uphold and maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws, and bring back to us peace and prosperity, and preserve unsullied the national honor, or a Dictator who will attempt to break down the Constitution and involve the country in another civil war for its maintenance—a war extending the limits of its horrors and destruction far beyond that of 1861, which the attempt of the Southern States to do the same act involved us in? The people will no more permit the Constitution to be crumpled in the hands of a Dictator now than they permitted it to be trampled by the feet of traitors then. Gen. Blair well says it is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit, for the real and only question is, shall the Constitution as it now stands be maintained? If it is maintained, the public faith and the public credit will be secured, and the question of bonds, gold and greenbacks will then be legitimate subjects of discussion, and as we now prefer James Madison to Thomas Ewing on the Constitution, we may then prefer Alexander Hamilton to Geo. H. Pendleton on finance! [Applause.] If it is not maintained, the national faith and the national credit will be little worth considering. That the leaders of the party of which Mr. Seymour and Gen. Blair are the candidates are in favor of trampling the Constitution, as it now stands, into dust, in order that they may make some other settlement of the questions of the war than that which is now solemnly incorporated into the Constitution, and that if they succeed to power they will leave nothing untried to accomplish it, is evident from their acts. In New-Jersey and Ohio the moment they obtained power they sought to annul the ratification by these States of the Fourteenth Amendment; and since its ratification in Oregon, a resolution looking to the same end has been proposed. And in Georgia, in violation of the Constitution of the State, they expelled duly elected and qualified members of the Legislature from their seats, and, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, installed in their places persons ineligible to hold the offices; and a worse than guerilla war is already inaugurated by the Kuklux Klans of the South. In 1860 the speeches of Southern men (the opposers of Senator Douglas and the Republican Party) did not more clearly set forth their purpose of destroying the Government, if they failed to carry the election, than do the letters, platform and speeches of the leaders of the opposition to the Constitution of to-day, if they carry the election. Then it was, "We will destroy the Constitution if we are defeated at the polls;" now it is, "We will destroy it if we are victors at the polls." The paramount purpose of this party then, as now, was in the destruction of the Constitution, to enable the South to prescribe the terms upon which they would live with us in the Union. The Union they attempted to establish by their rebellion, and the conditions upon which they would permit us to live with them, was, as declared by Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, founded upon exactly the opposite ideas to those upon which ours was founded. Its foundations were laid, and its corner-stone rested upon, the great truth (!) that the negro was not equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the superior race—was his natural and normal condition. That they had made ample provision for the admission of other States. That North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri would necessarily gravitate to their new union by an imperious law. That it was possible and even probable that all the great States of the Northwest would also gravitate to them. That should they do so, their doors were wide enough to receive them, but not until they were ready to assimilate to them in principle—that is, become slave States. That to what extent accessions would go on in the progress of time, and where they would end, the future would determine; but so far as it concerned States of the old Union, (alluding, we suppose, to the Middle and Eastern States,) they would be upon no such principle of reconstruction as he was then speaking of, "but upon reorganization and new assimilation." That is to say, the New-England States and New-York would be required not only to establish slavery, but to reorganize their State Governments, so as to deprive the negro of the right to vote, so that Toombs could, without molestation, call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument.

If, after defeat at the polls, they could dictate to us a Union upon such terms of degradation and dishonor, what national dishonor and humiliation in all the catalogue is there they would not require us to submit to if they were victors!

THE MISTAKE OF THE SOUTH.

The prophecy of Mr. Stephens that all the great States of the Northwest, and of the old Union, would gravitate into the Confederate States, was fulfilled, in a manner, however, which he little contemplated. Without his reorganization and new assimilation in the name and majesty of the Union and Constitution, bearing aloft the flag with a star for every State, they gravitated in that direction. [Applause.] And so irresistibly did they move, that whole armies were swept from their path; the walls of the strongest Gibraltars crumbled before them; the corner-stone of the Confederacy was calcined, and the base fabric it supported was sunk from the sight of men. And now, instead of a reorganization and new assimilation of the States of the old Union with those of the Confederacy, we have a reorganization and a new assimilation of the rebel States with those of the old Union. A white man of Massachusetts is now the equal of a white man of South Carolina, and a negro of South Carolina is the equal of a negro of Massachusetts; and whatever rights Massachusetts has and enjoys as a State in the Union, South Carolina has and enjoys. With this the South is not satisfied, notwithstanding the fact that Alexander H. Stephens, and not Thaddeus Stevens, was the author of the idea by which it was attained. The South inaugurated the war to destroy the Union, in the belief that the Democrats of the North would not fight with Republicans for its maintenance, because of their prejudice against the Abolitionists who belonged to that party; and to-day, with their new-time sympathizers and the Non-Coercionists of the North, they are emboldened in their threats to destroy the Constitution in the belief that the Democrats will not vote as they fought, with the Republicans in its maintenance, because of their prejudice against the negro race. They as little knew then, as they underestimate now, how high above all prejudices patriotism, pride of country, and devotion to constitutional government, could raise the mass of the Democratic Party; a party whose proud boast to that time had been that it had fought all the wars that had been fought, and acquired all the territory that had been acquired under our flag. They did not appreciate the profound veneration felt by the masses of the Democratic Party for the names and teachings of their time-honored leaders. They did not know how bright a flame the living truths of the declaration Jefferson penned had kindled in their hearts, and waited opportunity to blaze forth, and light the pathway of freedom for all men; that the Constitution and Union illumined by Madison to their understanding was to them the fairest fabric of human government the wisdom of man had ever devised, and that death in its defence would be the doorway to immortal honor; and that Andrew Jackson's burning words, "*the Union shall be preserved*," still thrilled their hearts with patriotic pride. They did not well consider that the masses of the Northern Democracy, tracing their party fealty back to the old Republican-Democratic organization of Jefferson and Madison, belonged to that wing of the party to which James Buchanan had allusion when he said: If he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out, and that the blood was not then, nor ever was there, was sufficiently attested by his apology for Gen. Jackson's proclamation of martial law and the arrest of Judge Hall, in the defence of New-Orleans, and his non-coercion message to Congress on the breaking out of the rebellion. You may remember that Gen. Jackson issued a proclamation and armed the negroes in defence of New-Orleans, and that Gen. Butler did the same thing. And it may be that Mr. Buchanan, with a prophetic vision of the future, deemed the apology necessary lest Jackson might be called a Butler Democrat. [Laughter.]

Nor did they consider how deep a hold upon the affections of that party Stephen A. Douglas had attained by his defence of the action of Gen. Jackson, which Buchanan had apologized for, as constitutional upon the ground that it was necessary to the defence of the Union and Government under it, and that whatever was necessary to preserve the Constitution and Union was constitutional; nor how he had electrified their progressive ideas and made himself their leader, by his declaration in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, that the country should be put at once in a state of preparation so that if war should result from the assertion of our just rights, we might drive Great Britain and the last vestige of royal authority from the continent of North America and make the United States "an ocean-bound republic!" "An ocean-bound republic!"—an idea in eloquent accord with the feeling of manifest destiny within us! And if they did consider his power and influence with the wing of the party that had come to be known as the Douglas Democracy, they seemed to believe that he would in the end succumb, notwithstanding his terse and terrible warning to them against disunion, and their abuse and mistreatment of him, and abuse and mistreatment only equalled by that now meted out to those whom they contemptuously style "carpet-baggers." They saw their mistake then when it was too late—just as we believe they will see it now.

When the South tore from her heart the flag of our fathers and fired on Fort Sumter, Stephen A. Douglas—God forever bless him!—denounced the fratricidal act, and with a patriotism and eloquence never surpassed, appealed to his party and his countrymen to sink the partisan in the patriot, and rally to the rescue and defence of the Union and Constitution. Douglas died, the victim of rebel hate and persecution, but the loved and lamented of patriots everywhere. In response to his appeal Democrats did rally and contest with Republicans for the honors of patriotism. Shoulder to shoulder they fought, and the commingled blood of hundreds of thousands of both parties saturated the soil of the country they have saved.

The South will find that Democrats will vote with Republicans for what they fought—the Union and the Constitution—and will continue to do so as long as it is necessary for their maintenance. Beauregard's black flag, Abolition letter, and the cry that the war was unconstitutional and a failure, no more deterred them from duty than will the cry "*white man's Government!*" "*carpet-baggers!*" and "*reconstruction 's unconstitutional and a failure.*" The one they have settled by the bayonet, and the other they will settle by the ballot.

When the war ended, if the Southerners had been sincere in their submission and in their renewal of their allegiance to the Union, they would have come forward and taken the hand so generously extended to them of those to whom they could have said, "Enemies in war—in peace, friends," and registered upon the altar of the Union this sentiment: "Let the enmities of the war and the emblems of the rebellion be buried, the bonds of friendship strengthened, and the glories of the Republic be perpetuated forever." But they were not. Even the proffered hand of the gallant Hancock, after having approached him sufficiently near, as they supposed, to make the war-worn veterans who had followed him in battling for the Union on many a bloody field believe they were willing to take it, and shower upon him the nation's honors, they refused, just as the rebel Gen. Stewart did, whom he captured in storming Spottsylvania; and rushed into the arms of Mr. Vallandigham & Co., with the old yell: "We were friends in war; your hearts were with us, and your bodies would have been but for the bayonets of the Union Army, and registered there the declaration that all which had been accomplished by the war was revolutionary, unconstitutional, null and void; that if they could get control of the Union Army and Navy, which had defeated their joint hopes in war, they would compel them to undo their work, and trample the Constitution in the dust. The Union Party—Republicans and War Democrats—are fortified in the Constitution, and to the demand of Vallandigham & Co. to surrender it, their reply is that of our old Democratic Colonel, Stephen G. Hicks, of Illinois, at Paducah, to one of Gen. Forrest's "no quarter" notes if you don't surrender: "I am here to hold the fort, not to surrender it." You will recollect that Forrest did assault the fort and met with a bloody repulse. He then sent another note to the gallant old Colonel, asking him to meet him outside with a view to an arrangement for the exchange of some prisoners he had picked up. The Colonel, always generous and willing to oblige, consented, but having his doubts lest it might be the purpose of Forrest to entrap him, fixed the place of meeting within easy range of the fort, and trained his guns upon it, with instructions to the officer he left behind, that upon a certain signal he was to give if he found foul play was intended, to open them upon the whole party, the heroic Colonel himself taking the chances of death rather than that his garrison should be massacred. So the Union Party will keep their ballots trained upon Mr. Vallandigham & Co., upon every signal of foul play, will open upon them.

THE DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.

Gen. F. P. Blair, finding that his proposition to elect a Dictator was not received by the people as he had hoped it would be, pays a merited tribute to Grant's generalship and ability, in order to impose upon the people the idea that Gen. Grant was the man of all others most likely to attempt to assume dictatorial power, and sought to impair their confidence in the patriotism of Sherman, Sheridan and others in the regular army by intimating that they would not be averse to his doing so. But this is nothing new. In 1860, when Sherman and Sheridan were Democrats, and voting the straight Democratic ticket, Blair denounced them, and because they remain true to the genuine principles of the Democratic Party and their patriotic records in defence of the Union, it is not strange he denounces them now. And Mr. Seymour becoming alarmed at the threatened disaster to his party upon the real issue, and, to cover it up, says: "Press the debt and taxation" upon public attention—a debt and taxation resulting from the rebellion of the Southern seceders from the National Democratic Convention of 1860. Yes, we repeat it, "press the debt and taxation upon public attention," and let the people, if they want to double or treble it, vote for another war, and if that is not sufficient inducement for them to do so, let them go to Arlington Heights—a cemetery of our Union dead—where seventeen thousand repose, among them more than two thousand whose names are unknown and to whose memory a monument has been erected with this inscription:

"Beneath this stone repose the bones of two thousand one hundred and eleven unknown soldiers, gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. Their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country; and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs. May they rest in peace."

And see and hear as we did on the occasion of strewing their graves with flowers—a circle of from fifty to one hundred little children from four to twelve years of age—orphans of our Union dead, circling around that tomb, singing the pathetic song entitled, "Father, Come Home"—and if after that they can vote for another war we are mistaken in our appreciation of humanity.

They tell us Congress has effected what the rebellion failed to accomplish—disunion; that it has denied representation to ten States, legislated them out of the Union and subjected them to military control, and [illegible] them guilty of the greatest crime in all history—of subjugating eight millions of our Anglo-Saxon race to the tender mercies of four millions of barbarous Africans. But they do not tell us that it never passed a vote of thanks, as did the rebel Congress, for a Fort Pillow massacre. Suppose Illinois should amend her Constitution, and authorize the Legislature to fix the qualifications necessary to voting and holding office, and the Legislature should provide that no man should be eligible to vote or hold office who was not worth $100,000 in real estate or Government bonds, and the electors and Legislature under this Government should elect Representatives and Senators to Congress. She would then have an anti-republican Government, with Representatives presenting themselves for seats in Congress. What is to be done? The Courts of the State would not, if they could, afford relief, and the Supreme Court of the United States could not, and if appeal was made to the President to enforce the United States guarantee to her of a republican form of government, he would be powerless to do so; for he can only interfere in the affairs of a State when application is made to him by the *Legislature* or Governor of a State, and then only in the case of invasion or insurrection. Congress meets. Should it admit these Representatives and Senators? We all would answer without hesitancy—no. This is a Union of republican governments, and not of mixed governments—republican, oligarchial and monarchial. The United States guarantee of republican forms of government is to the States within this Union, and is just as imperative upon the United States as that they shall have representation—in fact, the latter depends upon the existence of the former. Now, in this supposed case of Illinois, how is this guarantee to be enforced? Neither the Supreme Court nor the President alone have the power. The authority to enforce it is jointly in Congress and the President. Congress would refuse to admit her Representatives to their seats because of the anti-republican character of the Government they represented and the power it would give them to prevent a restoration to her of a republican government, and would declare illegal and anti-republican her State Government, provide the manner in which the people should restore their republican Government, disfranchising, if necessary, her hundred-thousand-dollar aristocrats, until such Government was restored; and, if necessary, would send a sufficient military force, with full and ample authority to protect the people in life and property during the process of restoration, just as they have done in the lately rebellious States. We deny that such action would put Illinois out of the Union, or be a wrongful denial to her of representation, or an unjust infringement upon the rights of her hundred-thousand-dollar aristocrats, or an unlawful use of the military. And denying these as to the supposed case of Illinois, I deny them as to the rebellious States. If there is any other or better plan to enforce the constitutional guarantee to States of republican forms of government, it has not, as we have heard, been suggested by all the concentrated wisdom of its opponents.

The statement that 8,000,000 of white Anglo-Saxons have been put under the domination of the barbarous African is simply absurd. Even the idea that such a thing could be done is ridiculous, when we take into consideration their boast in the beginning of the war that one Southern man was equal to five Northern men, and which their leading paper, the New-York *World*, in its attacks on Grant's generalship, maintains was true, and urges northern men to indorse, in a measure, its statements by voting to destroy the Constitution because it denies to a Southern white man superiority over the Northern white man in the Government of the United States.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

And we are told that soldiers, especially Irish soldiers, whose acts of gallantry shone so conspicuously in defence of the Union, intend to vote as the New-York *World* dictates, but we do not believe it. I do not believe that they will vote that Wade Hampton could be one and one-tenth times the superior of the gallant and gifted Col. Timothy O'Meara, were he living, whose blood helped swell the torrent of freemen's blood that guttered the sides of Missionary Ridge, and on the tide of which the flag of freedom was planted above the clouds on Lookout Mountain. And as we disbelieved it of them we disbelieve it of Irish soldiers everywhere. We do not believe that Irish soldiers will vote that South Carolina, which furnished more tories than patriots in the Revolution, and which a few such names as Laurens and Marion and Sumpter alone saved from dishonor, ought to have for her 301,271 white persons, five Representatives in Congress, and that Vermont, for her 315,116 white persons, should have but three! Vermont—the achievements of whose Green Mountain Boys in the war for independence rival in fame the sons of their own green isle. If the right of England to superior political power and dominion over Ireland was submitted to a vote of the Green Mountain Boys, they would raise Ireland into the freedom of their own mountain homes high as heaven's dome. They tell Democrats that this superior political power of Southern white men over Northern white men was put into the Constitution by our fathers. But these soldiers knew that it was put there by our fathers to enable the Southern man to protect his slave property, and exempt two-fifths of it from taxation, and that their attempt to destroy the Union, resulting in the destruction of their slave property, transformed the subject of taxation into a tax-payer, and left no slave property to be protected by it or exempted from taxation; and that this state of things being the result of their own wrong, they were not in equity entitled to a continuance of their political superiority—a superiority not only unjust to the Northern white man, but one there was every reason to apprehend might be used to oppress the Southern black. If we are true to ourselves, we can make the United States what Douglas declared it should be, "an ocean-bound Republic." It is now a Government of States equal in rights, distinct as billows, but one as the sea, and of races equal before the law, distinct as God made them, but one as humanity. A Government in accord with creation, and that, without change might be extended, not only to an ocean boundary, but until it enveloped the world, which our great railways and ships are so rapidly encircling. The extension of its boundaries would be peace, not war. The Canadas would come to it in admiration of its beauty and perfection; and Mexico, to escape anarchy, would seek a place in its constellation of States. Democrats having with Republicans accomplished so much and advanced to such position of promise for the future, feel too greatly the obligations of the Government to protect the rights of its citizens, both at home and abroad, and to enforce our claims against those who permitted aid to the rebellion in violation of treaties and international law, to desert the Republicans now and pass over the Government to the revolutionists of the South and the non-fighting element of the North. It would be the undoing of all they have done, and the abandonment of the idea of protection to the citizen or the enforcement of our just rights, and would be so held and treated by all Europe. That the Republican Party, with which we have cooperated and continue to cooperate, is progressive in wisdom and justice, and that its leaders are possessed of great magnanimity and ability—qualities necessary to the reconciliation of sections and races, the restoration of peace and prosperity—the protection of the citizen and the enforcement of national rights, and are in accord with the American idea of manifest destiny, we have the unimpeachable evidence of its opponents.

Mr. Seymour, in his letter accepting the New-York City nomination, says:

"The mass of the Republican Party are more thoughtful, impartial and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war."

Mr. Pendleton, in his Portland speech, said:

"I would not, if I could, take one leaf from the laurels of Gen. Grant. Whatever may be his capacity as a great soldier, he has stood the test of success, and, as far as I have known, he has borne himself with moderation and dignity and magnanimity in his high office. I have known Mr. Colfax for many years; he is an amiable and estimable gentleman. I have seen him entrusted with the exercise of great powers, and I have never seen him abuse them."

And Miles O'Reilly sang:

"In the world to-day no prodder name
Is borne on any breeze,
And with Grant to steer the Ship of State
Our flag shall rule the seas.
No "Dominion" shall be north of us,
And South of us no foe,
Our stars and stripes in the Canadas,
And likewise Mexico,
For with President Ulysses
Will be few who care to fight,
May he rule the country he has saved.
And God defend the right."

[Great applause.]

Decoration of Cemeteries in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 3.

A stranger visiting New-Orleans Sunday, and witnessing its population out of doors intent upon visiting the various cemeteries and decorating the graves of their dead, could scarcely have imagined this was the city in which but a few days since it was feared that martial law would be declared. For the time being every feeling of anger seemed to be put far away, all classes, conditions and colors mingling freely. The humble negress knelt side by side with the lady of wealth—the simple calico of the one touching the costly silks and laces of the other—while both engaged in their devotions were oblivious of the passing multitudes. Here a poor woman in whose face were traced many a line of sorrow affixed a simple paper cross to the tomb which contained her little babe, while near her a costly marble monument was most elaborately decorated. It is a remarkable fact that, though from morning till far into the night a large proportion of the population thronged the streets, jostling and crowding each other necessarily, no disturbance of any kind occurred. All seemed inspired by one sentiment, and that was to pay the accustomed tributes to the dead. All other thoughts and feelings were merged in this.

Among the visitors to the cemeteries, was Gen. Rousseau. The General moved from point to point, mounted upon a splendid chestnut charger, a fine bred animal, which is one of several thoroughbreds which he brought down from Kentucky with him.

Executive Clemency in Virginia.

From the Richmond Journal, Nov. 6.

The present Executive has done a valuable service to the people of this State by keeping a careful record of all the cases that come before him for pardon, showing his action and the reason for it. The following are ten cases selected therefrom, in all of which a pardon has been granted:

Joe Bell was tried and convicted of stealing from a storehouse ten pounds of pork, of "the value of $2," and sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for ten years. Andrew Carey, a boy 13 years old, was convicted of stealing four old razors, worth together less than $1; he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Peter Harris, convicted of stealing bacon of the value of $30, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years; he had been kept in the County Jail three months before trial. Thomas Fawcett, tried and convicted of stealing $16 worth of bacon from a smoke-house, was sentenced to four years' confinement at hard labor. Henry Johnson, convicted of stealing some chickens, of the value of $3, was sentenced to one year's confinement. Joseph Reilly and Charles Parker, one seven and the other nine years old, were convicted of stealing some candy, no value given, but probably not worth 20 cents, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years each. Joseph and David Beasley, convicted of stealing two bushels of corn of the value of $2 50, from a corn-crib, were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. George Washington, convicted of stealing "half a bushel of corn, of the value of 62 cents," was sentenced to three years' confinement in the same prison.

These are by no means all nor the worst cases which that record discloses. There is the same horrible recklessness of human life, which these show of human liberty. And no one will be surprised to be told that the prisoners were all colored men and boys.

Conviction and Sentence of a Woman Murderer in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 7.

The trial of Catherine Johnson, indicted for the murder of Bridget McDermott, was concluded yesterday in this Court. The trial commenced Thursday morning, when, both of the retained counsel being absent, Mr. Box on account of sickness, and Mr. Lewis for some reason best known to himself, the Court assigned the defence to Mr. O. C. Dewitt, who conducted it with his usual marked ability. The prosecution proved the fact of the murder and the identity of the prisoner. The theory of the defence was that the act was committed by the prisoner in a state of insanity, caused by the continued use of intoxicating liquor. Several witnesses were called to prove that the prisoner, after a long continued spree, was subject to fits of insanity. The jury retired to their room at 12:10, and at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was brought into Court shortly after 10 o'clock this morning for sentence. On being asked by Judge Masten if she had anything to say why the sentence should not be pronounced upon her, she said she had. She declared, while not denying the commission of the crime, that she was unconscious of doing it. It was drink that caused her to do the act. Nellie Sheehan, she said, was a bad woman, and had led her astray. The woman from whom she obtained the ax might have prevented the crime, if she had refused to let her have the weapon, as she did another woman, who wanted to commit murder, some time before. She expressed a desire to see her four small children and was much affected while speaking. When she had finished, Judge Masten commanded her to stand up, and, after reviewing the testimony, passed sentence as follows:

"The sentence of the law, which the Court now pronounces, is that you, Catherine Johnson, be taken back to the jail whence you came, and that on the 18th day of December, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may God Almighty have mercy on your soul."

The prisoner, still weeping, was removed from the Court and reconveyed to jail. The impression seems to prevail that the clemency of the Executive will be interposed to save the prisoner from the gallows, and that her sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. It would, we imagine, be difficult to find a plainer case of willful murder than this; but as the general sentiment seems to be averse to the execution of women, the doomed woman will probably escape the gallows.

Mr. Dewitt, the gentleman to whom, at the last moment, the task of defending the prisoner was assigned, conducted the case with credit to himself. His plea was that of insanity on the part of the prisoner, but the jury did not deem the ground well taken, and hence the verdict.

Earthquake Shock in Ireland.

A telegram from Cork states that on Oct. 24 severe shocks of earthquake, followed by a loud rumbling noise, were felt at two places near Mallow, in Cork County. It is stated that houses were much shaken, furniture was broken, and the occupants of the houses were greatly terrified. At the time the shocks were felt it was blowing a hurricane. A dispatch dated Sunday states that, although the effects of the extraordinary phenomenon were not felt in the immediate vicinity of Cork, the alarm created by the intelligence which reached that city on Saturday afternoon has been intense. The first shock was felt at a place called Newtown, within a few miles of Mallow. Some gentlemen who were hunting near the place at the time have confirmed the report. They state that the shock was followed by a loud rumbling noise and an oscillation of the earth. In other places between Mallow and Kanturk, a distinct shock of earthquake was also felt. Houses were shaken from their foundations, and in some instances the furniture was thrown down and broken. The shock passed from north to south. Reports from other quarters confirm the above particulars.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match on the Fashion Course, L. I., Between Lady Thorn and Lucy, for $2,000—Lady Thorn the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:27—2:25—2:25.

The largest assemblage of spectators that has been seen on the Fashion Course this year, was in attendance there yesterday afternoon, to witness the great trotting match between the two celebrated fast mares, *Lady Thorn* and *Lucy*, mile heats, best three in five in harness, for $2,000.

The day was warm and pleasant, and everything was favorable for a good race; the Course being in good order for the season of the year. Dan Pfifer, as usual, trained and drove the bay mare *Lady Thorn*; Budd Doble handling the reins over *Lucy*. The interest attached to this match was increased by the fact that when the two competitors met together last in a race at Narragansett Park, *Lucy* had won the first two heats in remarkably fast time, but the wonderful endurance of *Lady Thorn* carried her through successfully, for she won the succeeding three heats and the race. The parties connected with *Lucy* were not satisfied with this result, and the present match was arranged as a more conclusive test of the relative speed of the horses.

First Heat—The betting at the commencement was in favor of *Lucy*, there being a strong desire prevalent among the turf speculators to back her, and $100 to $80 was currently offered on her winning. After the horses began to score, *Lucy* acted so badly, and appeared so finely drawn, that gradually the betting declined to even, and many who had invested their money on *Lucy* transferred it to *Lady Thorn*. They got away well together, *Lucy* leading half a length at the quarter-pole in thirty-eight seconds. On the backstretch *Lady Thorn* went past her, and led her half a length at the half-mile in 1:15. On the Flushing stretch they trotted beautifully together, and were locked head and head at the three-quarter pole. A fine race up the homestretch resulted in favor of *Lady Thorn* by half a length in 2:27.

Second Heat—The betting was now $210 to $180 on *Lady Thorn*, and *Lucy's* backers were very industrious in their exertions to hedge. A good start was effected, *Lucy*, as before, leading around the turn and to the quarter-pole in 37¼ seconds. She kept in front along the backstretch and to the half-mile pole, where she was leading three-quarters of a length in 1:13¼. On the Flushing end *Lady Thorn* gradually gained upon her, and was half a length ahead at the homestretch turn. A beautiful struggle home ensued, both horses being head and head at the distance, but *Lady Thorn* steadily drew in front, and won the heat by a length in 2:25.

Third Heat—$1,000 to $150 was now bet on *Lady Thorn* winning the heat. She led *Lucy* half a length at the quarter in 36¾, and the same at the half mile in 1:12¾. On the lower stretch *Lucy* showed in front and was half a length ahead at the three-quarter pole; but after a magnificent struggle home *Lady Thorn* beat her by half a length in 2:25.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., Monday, Nov. 9.—Match $2,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness:

D. Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
B. Doble's b. m. Lucy	2	2	2

Time—2:27, 2:25, 2:25.

The Hoboken Races—Second Day.

To-day the second day's racing of the Hoboken Fall meeting will take place at Seacaucus. Col. McDaniels has arranged a good day's programme, which cannot fail to give ample satisfaction to all who witness it. The sport commences with a handicap hurdle race, two miles, for which *Harry Booth*, carrying 140 pounds, *Red Dick*, 144 pounds, *Ripley*, 132 pounds, and *Underwood*, 145 pounds, are entered. In the dash race of one mile and an eighth, for a purse of $250, the entries are *Morrissey*, *Sleety*, *Sarah B*, and *Uncle Vic* colt. The mile heat race will produce an interesting contest between *Metairie* and *Lizzie Rogers*, both winners on the first day.

The entries for hacks, gentlemen riders, for a cup worth $100, have not yet closed. If the day is fine, we fully anticipate seeing a good day's sport and a large attendance.

The Ball Season.

Winter is closing in upon us, nights are long and cool, and the ball season has commenced. Editors' desks are innundated with invitations to "annual *soirées*." Military companies, "United Coopers," "United Butchers," library associations, "Gay Batchelors," "Heavy Swells," and "Jolly Dogs," exhaust their ingenuity in devising many-hued and many-typed cards of admission. A peep into the public ball-rooms of this City is interesting, as illustrative of the various grades of social life. As a substratum, the balls of servant girls and their admirers may be selected. They are of two classes. In one, the thick-waisted maidens are in plain attire, and submit to partners in every-day costume, with the addition of hats and cigars. Tickets for a gentleman and lady, fifty cents, the hall being on a top story in one of the side avenues. In the other class a dollar is charged, and the make-ups are somewhat more finished and elegant. Burly young pugs flourish in ready-made dress coats and pantaloons. Black moustaches adorn their upper lips, and their dark hair is curled to perfection. This grace of attire is not thoroughly the rule. Impecunious individuals often press their Sunday best black frock coats into service, and others cannot rise above the simplicity of colored sacks. The hair, however, with all receives due attention. The polka, that adjunct of civilization, is a general accomplishment. In the capering of these young people, in this and kindred dances, one is led to reflect on the homespun garments and double-shuffles that would have been their lot had they stayed at home. And therein we witness a triumph of republican institutions.

Rising above this plane, we meet a dead level in dress and breeding through a wide range of mechanics, clerks, military and secret societies, under countless names. Coupled with these are the various weekly dancing-school *soirées*. The ladies are sometimes in full dress, but oftener in day costume. The curling of the hair and the unexceptionable moustache twist in the exquisites are sometimes wonderful to behold.

Beyond these are the Seventh Regiment and Light Guard Balls. These are given at the Academy of Music, and the participators represent much wealth and considerable style. At both may be seen the star and leading stock actors and actresses who may be in the City at the moment.

The most fashionable annual of the kind is the Charity Ball for the Child's Nursery Institution. It also takes place at the Academy of Music, and is the only public ball frequented by a certain set who pride themselves on attending none of the other gatherings. This set form the majority, but sprinkled among them are numerous representatives of these last, who make a point of informing their acquaintance that they are in the habit of attending. The three latter balls are always great successes, and clear from $6,000 to $10,000 each.

The families of the heavy merchants of foreign nationalities may be seen at the Charity Ball, but at few others. The less wealthy and fashionable among the Italian, French and German citizens have, however, many and most enjoyable festivities. The series of dances given by the "Cercle de l'Hormonie" and "Les Amis de la Gaité" are prominent as French jubilations, and the masked balls of the Liederkrantz and Arion Societies are well known to be leading features of metropolitan Teutonic life. Added to these, the German balls are without number. A daily reference to the list advertised in the *Staats Zeitung* is bewildering. A peculiarity of German dances lies in the fact that the middle aged and the married are nearly as numerous as the young and single. Children are plentiful, and beds in the ladies' room are provided, upon which mothers leave their sleeping babies to whirl in the waltz and galop. Between the dances, lager beer and Rhine wine are extensively partaken of in the ante-rooms.

Among the many balls of each Winter, the Jewish gatherings are by no means to be forgotten. Much beauty and grace are to be found there. The great Purim masked ball is conspicuous among them. The Spiritualists also, of the Everett Hall Society, have very pleasant dances every alternate Friday in that building.

Board of Aldermen—Removal of the Loew Bridge—Increase of Salaries—Information Called For.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

Mr. Coulter offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Ferries to inquire why the James-slip and Hunter's Point Ferry Company charge ten cents per barrel for freight.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Trustees of the Cooper Institute to give a statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures of that institution since its organization, and appointing a Committee of three to see that said statement is obtained, should the Trustees refuse to give it.

A resolution to widen the sidewalks in Eighty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and to permit persons owning property on said street to inclose fifteen feet of the sidewalk for court-yards, was referred.

Mr. Norton offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that, whereas the Supreme Court, on the 21st of July last, declared the Loew Bridge to be a public nuisance and directed its removal, the Street Commissioner be directed, within five days after service of a notice on him to that effect, to cause the removal of said bridge, and to place it at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

Mr. Norton said the matter had been before them for a long time, and the bridge, under the order of the Court, would have to be pulled down in a short time any way; therefore he offered the above resolution. It was adopted.

Resolutions from the other Board appointing an Index Clerk to that Board, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, and directing the providing of badges, &c., for the members, were concurred in.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, recommending that the process of preserving wood under the patent of the American Wood Preserving Company be adopted and applied to the wood of our wharves and piers, was laid over.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for bids for building piers at the foot of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, North River.

A resolution to donate $2,000 to the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salaries of the various *attachés* of the Common Council was called up, and the resolution adopted, notwithstanding the veto.

A resolution fixing the pay of the laborers employed by the Keeper of the City Hall at $3 per day was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met yesterday and transacted a quantity of routine business, after which they concurred in the resolution directing the removal of the Loew Bridge.

The Board then adjourned.

Brooklyn Common Council.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from the Street Commissioner, setting forth that he had been served with an order from the Supreme Court, restraining him from in any way allowing city contractors to grade and pave any street across the Jamaica and plank road, and that should the streets and avenues crossing this plank-road be altered to conform with the grade of the latter, this will greatly mar the uniformity of such streets and avenues and be a heavy tax upon the property-owners in that section of the city. The subject was referred. Another communication was received from the Street Commissioner, informing the Board that he had been served with an injunction restraining him from interfering with the Hunter's Point and Prospect Railroad, who had laid a double track on Willoughby-street from Navy to Fleet. He says that no company should be permitted to lay more than a single track on any street, and he considers a double track in a narrow thoroughfare like Willoughby-street dangerous to life. Referred to the Law Committee. The returns of the election in the city, excepting the First District, Thirteenth Ward, and First District, Fourteenth Ward, were received, opened and referred to the Committee on Rules and Election Returns.

Parade of the Seventh Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., paraded yesterday in full uniform and was reviewed by Adjt.-Gen. Marvin. The line was formed at 2:30 P. M., in Lafayette-place. There were about 500 men in the ranks, and the command presented a fine appearance in the old familiar uniform that it wore before the war. A full band and drum corps were on the right of the line, under the command of John Smith, the well-known Drum-Major of the old Fifth New-York Volunteers, who now ably fills the same position in the Seventh Regiment. The regiment marched through Broadway, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Madison-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, and Fifth-avenue, to the Washington Parade Ground, where the review took place. A large assemblage of people witnessed it, and everything was conducted *en regle*. At its conclusion Col. Clark marched his command down Broadway as far as the Metropolitan Hotel and back to the armory, where the parade was dismissed.

Prof. Doremus on the Creation.

The exceedingly interesting lecture, illustrated with physical and chemical experiments, charts and drawings, on "The Creation," was repeated by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus last evening, at Lyric Hall, on Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street. The lecture was delivered as the first of a course in aid of Emanuel Chapel, in Sixty-eighth-street, (Mission of the Anthon Memorial Church.) The Professor examined the Mosaic record by the light of chemistry, geology, and astronomy, fully showing how fallacious is the assumption that science contradicts the declarations of Holy Writ. He gives a chemical and geological account of the earth from its inorganic to its organic life. The lecture was listened to with deep interest by a large audience.

Base Ball—New-York vs. Brooklyn.

The return match between picked nines of New-York and Brooklyn resulted yesterday in the success of the New-York nine. The game was well contested, and proved to be a pleasant meeting, the weather being very favorable. We give the score below:

BROOKLYN.	O.	R.	B.	NEW-YORK.	O.	R.	B.
Chapman, 3d b	2	3	2	Flanly, 2d b	3	3	2
Start, 1st b	3	2	1	Pabor, p	2	3	5
Eggler, l. f	3	1	3	Redmond, l. f	2	5	1
Nelson, s. s	5	1	0	Geo. Wright, 3d b	2	2	3
McDonald, r. f	4	1	0	Swandell, 1st b	4	2	3
Zettlein, p	2	3	2	W. Kelly, s. s	3	1	0
Martin, c. f	1	2	3	Austin, r. f	3	2	1
Mills, c	4	1	1	Birdsall, c	3	2	1
Patterson, 2d b	3	1	1	Walters, r. f	2	2	4
Total	27	15	13	Total	27	19	19

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Brooklyn	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3—15
New-York	3	2	2	0	5	0	2	0	5—19

Umpire—Mr. Zeller, of the Excelsior Club, Chicago. Scorers—Messrs. Chadwick and Piscot.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THEFT.

Yesterday, a young man of respectable appearance, giving the name of John Mortimer, entered the store of Simon B. Kahnweiler, second floor of No. 425 Broadway, and seizing two pieces of merino, worth $50, from under the counter, attempted to leave the store. A cry from the proprietor, however, induced him to drop the goods and run; but he was intercepted in his flight by Officer Quinn, of the Eighth Precinct. Being arraigned, he denied that he had attempted a larceny, saying he entered the store in search of an acquaintance, and hearing the cry of "stop thief," had fled to avoid trouble. He had run into it, however, and was committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Donohue, of No. 30 Lewis-street, was standing in the street about 9:30 o'clock Sunday evening, when George Mertel, in passing, snatched his watch from his vest pocket and ran away with it. The cry of "stop thief" brought up Officer Murray, of the Tenth Precinct, who captured Mertel at the moment he dropped the stolen watch upon the sidewalk. The prisoner was committed for examination.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

Frederick Boguer was arrested by Officer Brodhead, of the Thirteenth Precinct, upon a rather general charge of swindling. Somebody has defrauded several insurance companies by falsely assuming to be their collector, and thus obtaining premiums to a considerable amount, which he did not account for. It was presumed that Boguer was the person, but he has not yet been identified by any of the insurance officers, nor has the officer been able to make any specific complaint against him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Coroner's Cases.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer over the body of a little girl named Doris Knoll, aged five years, who died recently at the residence of her parents in Sixty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, in consequence of scalds received on the 4th inst. It appears that the mother, Mrs. Henrietta Knoll, was on Wednesday preparing a warm bath for an imbecile son, and placed an iron pot on the floor, half full of hot water. While she was gone after some cold water the deceased tumbled backward into the pot and was scalded. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.... Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday at No. 81 Ninth-avenue, over the remains of Mrs. Mary Ann Riley, a native of New-York, aged 28, whose death on Sunday under somewhat suspicious circumstances has already been noted. The *post-mortem* examination made by Drs. Wooster Beach, Knox and Martin showed that death was the result of apoplexy, and as the evidence showed that it had been superinduced by excitement, consequent upon being beaten by her husband, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with that fact, and the husband, John Riley, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Both were of intemperate habits.... About noon of yesterday, Mr. Patrick Geraty, residing on the corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, and a contractor in building a sewer in Third-avenue, was suffocated by the sudden falling in of the embankment at the corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Third-avenue. The remains were removed to the late residence of deceased, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Donations to the Central Park.—The following valuable donations have lately been made to the zoölogical collection at the Central Park; A bear cub, presented by John J. Crooke, Esq.; a bald eagle, Mr. Harry Hill; a black bear, Col. E. H. Durfee. This fine specimen of the American black bear, about two years old, was presented to Col. Durfee by one of the leading chiefs of the Osage tribe of Indians, and is very tame, having been reared as a pet. A pair of Russe cats—a combination of the fox, monkey and ordinary cat. They were brought from the Island of Java, and presented by Chas. J. Werner, Esq., of Albany. A bald eagle, presented by Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, President, on behalf of Americus Club; a cinnamon bear, from Singapore, India—a very curious and interesting animal—presented by Washington Irving, Paymaster United States Navy; a toucan, Capt. Jno. M. Dow; three colonies honey-bees, Ehrick Parmly, Esq.; an ocelot, Fred. K. Phillips, M. D., Surgeon Panama Railroad Company, at Panama; a leopard from Africa, Augustus A. Silver, Esq.; a deer from Mexico, Gen. Stunn; a cariana, a very peculiar and interesting specimen, Wm. R. Garrison, Esq.

The American News Company.—The employes of this enterprising and successful organization on Saturday last waited upon the heads of the establishment with a set of resolutions unanimously adopted by them, called forth by the kindness of the firm in late arrangements consummated for their benefit, in particular a daily dinner, to which they have all been invited. Mr. Geo. Gilluly was chosen by them as the orator of the occasion, and in a neat address he handed over to the President of the Company, Sinclair Tousey, Esq., the token of his employes' reciprocated regard. The gift was very handsome—being beautifully engraved, surmounted by the portraits of the several members of the firm, and set in an elegant gilt frame. Mr. Tousey, in accepting it, replied in behalf of the Company in a very able improvised speech, in which his own and the rest of the Company's disposition toward the men in their employment was set fully forth, and elicited from the assemblage hearty and sincere commendation and applause.

Goods Recovered—Case of the Defaulting Druggist's Clerk.—The young man, Andrew McLanen, arrested on Sunday by Detectives from the General Police Detective Agency of Messrs. Warren, Whipple, Turner & Co., at No. 68 Broadway, charged with embezzlement of money and goods from H. E. Dibler, a Greenwich-street druggist, was yesterday morning brought before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and after an examination, held in $300 bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. The same officers who had caused McLanen's apprehension yesterday visited the house of one of the young man's acquaintances in Jersey City, and, secreted in a trunk, they discovered quantities of drugs, toilet and fancy articles, amounting in the aggregate to some $300, which bore the trade mark of Mr. Dibler, and which it is alleged the prisoner had placed there, after first taking them from the drug store in this City. It is supposed that still further revelations will be made in this case in the course of a few days.

Lectures by Mrs. Jones, M. D.—Five lectures will be given by Mrs. Mary D. Jones, M. D., at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, on Physiology, health and disease. The lectures will take place on the 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th insts., commencing at 3 P. M. The first lecture will be free.

Society of Practical Engineering.—The New-York Society of Practical Engineering meets this evening, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, to investigate the subject of railroad accidents, when an important paper will be read.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Late J. R. Wortendyke.—The Bar of Hudson County and the Managers of the Fifth Ward (Jersey City) Savings Bank, at meetings yesterday, passed resolutions expressive of regret at the death of the late Jacob R. Wortendyke, a prominent Democratic lawyer, and sympathizing with his family in their affliction. The Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions and the Board of Canvassers adjourned for the day, as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased.

Meeting of German Republicans.—Delegates from various German Republican Clubs in Hudson County, assembled in Hudson City, a few days since, at Hearn's Hotel, Hoboken, for the purpose of effecting a central organization. Representatives were present from Jersey and Hudson cities, Hoboken and Union Hill. Dr. Kirstein was in the chair, and a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to organize German Republican Clubs in places where there are no clubs at present. The meeting adjourned to the 27th inst.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J.; Cardozo and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred cause.

No. 11—Young, Adm'x, &c., vs. Brush et al.

Enumerated motions.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Sauran vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	13—Clark vs. Metcalf et al.
2—Milbank vs. Milbank et al.	14—Sachia vs. Ritchie.
4—Stevens vs. Clark.	15—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hoppock et al.
5—Huff vs. McGurk.	16—Olmstead vs. Ackerman.
6—Young vs. Hunt.	17—Peabody vs. Peabody.
7—McCombie vs. Spader.	18—Wood et al. vs. Wilder et al.
8—Fessenden vs. Swift.	41—Sherman vs. Dickinson.
9—Pac. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Perine et al.	42—Bradley, Ex'r, vs. Mut. Benefit Life Ins. Co.
10—Overton vs. Long Island Railroad Co.	43—Dambman et al. vs. Hatfield.
12—Willets vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	44—Ferguson vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
93—Bloom vs. Bloom.	152—Bartlett vs. Trafford.
104—Marx vs. Marx.	154—Rothschild vs. Abrahams.
112—Gould et al. vs. Dike et al.	163—Hamburg Am. Packet Co. vs. Gunther et al.
113—Gunther, &c., vs. Kurchardt et al.	163½—Brech vs. Smith et al.
145—Philips vs. Wheeler, &c.	

Call No. 262—Sherman vs. Sherman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
417—McCormick vs. Barson.	351—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
315—Toledo, Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad Company vs. Hawks.	357—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company.
267—Reilly vs. Banks.	363—Hodgskin vs. Leveridge et al.
275—Tallman vs. Murray.	367—Hacket et al. vs. Elting et al.
317—Solomon vs. Central Park, North & East River Railroad Co.	433—Scheestein vs. Steinhard.
517—O'Connell vs. Lane.	367—Sieberg vs. Millen.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.	153—Maar vs. Cruse.
369—Ulman vs. Jacobs et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
128—Alexander vs. Schick.	38—Carnes vs. Platt.
310—Cranston vs. Mowry.	39—Barlow vs. White.
296—Bd. of Commrs. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.	288—Winters, Executor, vs. McCoy.
298—McCook vs. Middlefield F. & B. Stone Co.	360—Eastman vs. The Mayor, &c.
304—Milnor vs. Mott.	304—Moylan vs. Crawford.
324—Heithecker vs. Spear et al.	312—Coleman vs. Carroll.
60—Goddard vs. Chapman et al.	320—Cantff vs. Von Hofe.
	408—Kelly vs. Williams.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.	1333—Pelka vs. Landsberg.
912—Wallington vs. Kirtland.	1334—Jennett vs. Myers.
1295—Wessel vs. Scammell.	1335—Mott vs. Stubben.
1299—Cuneo vs. Parano.	1337—Bishop vs. Jones.
1059—Yuguanzo vs. Salamon.	1338—Marx vs. Horton.
912—Martin vs. Bachmann.	1339—Aal vs. Herts.
1332—Wolf vs. Tracy.	1341—Mason vs. Kimmell.
	1342—Watson vs. McGuire.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
431—Kain vs. Kelly.	867—Hoover vs. Beekman F. Ins. Co.
730—Brion vs. Pac. Ins. Co.	869—Same vs. Croton F. Ins. Co.
1014—Hobart vs. Lockwood.	865—Ellithorp vs. Holden.
1275—Wurthman vs. Goodman.	2098—Bergen vs. Friedlander.
1305—Lombard vs. Chambers.	1343—Eberspacher vs. Arendt.
783—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.	1344—White vs. Eilsberg.
2445—Premo vs. Smith.	1346—Hamilton vs. Smith.
	1347—Volk vs. Bernhard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
615—Raby vs. Hayes.	— —Corlies vs. Parker.
660—Schonwitz vs. Volkert.	425—Swart vs. Hunting.
648—Rother vs. Hintz.	570—Cone vs. Levy.
583—Sperini vs. Behan.	598—Pugh vs. Calligan.
— —Hammel vs. Evans.	604—Garrison vs. Pymm.
506—Wilson vs. Morgan.	613—Jacoby vs. Appleby.
536—Bishop vs. Lee.	614—Brandt vs. Deutsch.
559—Schmidt vs. Gath.	624—Brember vs. Wolff.
685—Roder vs. Jordan.	637—Bermbach vs. Straus.
626—Vallely vs. Cartan.	— —Tyrrel vs. O'Brien.
643—Levy vs. Smith.	— —Josling vs. Acton.
684—Larkin vs. Lewenstein.	602—Frank vs. Langham.
553—Daly vs. Bleecker-st. Railroad.	694—Hundt vs. Riglander.
722—Schmidt vs. Gudewell.	697—Beaty vs. Bernholz.
735—Haight vs. Idaho Gold Company.	698—Davidson vs. C. P. R.R.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—Nov. 9.

Nos.	Nos.
22—Sylvester vs. Campbell.	33—Sluyter vs. Jones.
23—Eisler vs. Fallesen.	34—Becker vs. Haeffer.
24—Wilmington vs. Lazell.	35—Revis vs. Lindsey.
25—Doherty vs. Davis.	36—Revis vs. Lindsey.
26—Thomas vs. Bamber.	37—Reilly vs. Spaulding.
27—Stone vs. Hartz.	38—Dengel vs. Campbell.
28—Williams vs. Bert.	39—Belton vs. Higgins.
30—McGibne vs. Parker.	40—White vs. Hoagland.
31—Terrianeg vs. Hill.	41—Kiune vs. Lee.
32—Haff vs. Brown.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—Nov. 4, 1868.

Before Judge Benedict.

HABEAS CORPUS—INDICTMENT IN ANOTHER DISTRICT—ARREST.

In the Matter of Beverly Clark.—Benedict, J.—The prisoner, Beverly Clark, being detained in custody by the Marshal of this District, has been brought before me by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and by a writ of *certiorari*; the proceedings before Commissioner Osborne, which resulted in his committal are also before me. By these returns it appears that in September last a deputy marshal of the Eastern District of Michigan procured a warrant from Commissioner Osborne, in this District, directing the Marshal of this District to apprehend and bring the prisoner before him to answer to a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States in the Eastern District of Michigan. The prisoner having been arrested on such warrant, was brought before the Commissioner and demanded an examination, which was had. Upon this examination an indictment found against the prisoner by a Grand Jury in the Eastern District of Michigan was put in evidence, together with proof that it had been filed in the District Court of that district and was still pending undetermined, and that upon it the Court had issued to the Marshal of that district a warrant directing the arrest of the prisoner. No other evidence was produced to the Commissioner, and he thereupon committed the prisoner for trial in the Eastern District of Michigan, by virtue of which commitment he is now held by the Marshal of this District. The sufficiency of these proceedings is now called in question, and I am asked to discharge the prisoner because, as it is claimed, the indictment produced before the Commissioner does not aver that an offence against the United States has been committed in the Eastern District of Michigan. In disposing of the single issue which has been thus made, I notice at the outset that the question here is not whether proof before a Commissioner of the fact that an indictment against the person before him has been found by a Grand Jury of the United States in a Court of the United States, and that such Court has so far acted upon the indictment as to issue its warrant for the arrest of the person to answer to the charge, is not sufficient proof to require the Commission to commit such person for trial in the district where the indictment was found. Nor is the question here whether the proceedings in the District Court of Michigan would not have been sufficient to justify the detention by the Marshal of this District, had that Court seen fit to issue its bench warrant to that officer directly. Here the proceeding seems to have been an original proceeding instituted in this District before Commissioner Osborne, in which the indictment itself was put in evidence as showing sufficient cause for the committal of the prisoner for trial in Michigan. The questions, then, are whether, in such a mode of procedure, the Commissioner is at liberty to examine the indictment and pass upon the sufficiency of its averments; and if so, whether the averments of this indictment are sufficient to warrant the committal of the prisoner for trial in Michigan. For the purposes of this case I shall assume—although I do not intend so to decide—that where the method of procedure is such as that adopted in this case, the indictment which is put in evidence before the Commissioner must be looked into, and accordingly I have examined the present indictment, and I find that it avers that the prisoner, with certain others named, did, at the City of Washington, conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to defraud the United States, in the manner particularly set forth; and that Andrew F. Lee, one of the parties to said conspiracy, afterward at Detroit, in the Eastern District of Michigan, in pursuance of and according to said conspiracy combination and agreement had as aforesaid, did do an act to effect the object of said conspiracy, which act is also particularly set forth. It was here intended to set out the offence created by the act of March 2, 1867, which declares "that if two or more persons conspire either to commit any offence against the laws of the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner whatever, and one or more of said parties to said conspiracy shall do any act to effect the object thereof, the parties to said conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," and were this indictment before me upon demurrer or plea to the jurisdiction, it might not perhaps be difficult to decide whether the averment in question did or did not amount in law to an averment of an offence committed in Michigan. But that question, as it seems to me, should not be prejudged upon a proceeding like the present. Upon such a proceeding the indictment must be considered sufficient, unless it be so defective in the material averments that it would be the manifest duty of a Court, before which it was presented by the Grand Jury, to decline to take action upon it. In the present case, the Court in Michigan has felt bound to receive this indictment and to issue a warrant upon it, and, to my mind, the averment in question is not so clearly an averment of an offence committed in Washington instead of one committed in Michigan as to justify the commissioner in refusing to commit the prisoner upon it, or to warrant his discharge before me. It raises a question which properly belongs to the Court in which the indictment is pending. My conclusion therefore is that the prisoner must be remanded to the custody of the marshal.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS—THE CASES REMITTED TO THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The District Court room was crowded to an excess yesterday morning some time before Judge Blatchford took his seat. When the Rosenberg case was called, Mr. E. W. Stoughton arose and said: May it please your honor, there are several of these cases in which indictments have been found against parties under the naturalization laws. There are besides this indictment against Rosenberg, indictments against persons in Orange County, and also against other parties residents of this City, and as I have just mentioned to the District-Attorney, I have been engaged as counsel in these cases within the last twenty-four hours, and it has been impossible for me, devoting all the time I had, to give such an examination to them as the magnitude of the interests at stake deserves. I have also stated to the District-Attorney that I am sure there will be no delay interposed on the part of the defendants, some of whom are members of the bar from a neighboring county. I repeat to the court on my own responsibility that there will be no delay which the most critical prosecutor can suggest as unreasonable. What we ask is that these cases stand over two or three days until such an examination can be had—for all involve the same question of law—such an examination as will enable counsel to determine what course they will pursue in presenting them to the Court. I am extremely sorry after the directions given by the Court in these cases that I am now obliged to ask your Honor for a further adjournment. But the Court may be assured that whether the time asked for be given or not, such a course will be taken as I trust will commend itself to the Court.

Mr. Courtney said that, on the part of the Government, he regretted that counsel on the other side were not prepared to go on with the cases at once. At the same time the grounds advanced by the counsel are reasonable, and would, no doubt, weigh with the Court. All he desired was that the cases be proceeded with at as early a day as possible, allowing counsel, however, the fullest time to prepare the cases, and to submit all the important legal questions involved in them.

Mr. Stoughton, in reply, said that it was not his habit, either by silence or suggestion, to convey any erroneous impression as to what he intended to do as counsel in any case. He assured the District-Attorney, however, that no delay would be interposed in the trial of the case; but it might be deemed essential that some of the questions—the legal questions involved—should be presented in such a shape that the parties may have the benefit of a consideration and determination of them in that tribunal whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the operations of the law—the naturalization law—the construction of which would come in question; but whatever course counsel should take, there would be no request made for delay under any circumstances that the District-Attorney would not himself agree as proper and right.

Judge Blatchford said that he had not seen all the indictments in the cases. He had seen three or those against Rosenberg, and had looked at them enough to see what the offence was that was charged

He could, therefore, speak with regard to those three, and also on the assumption that to a certain extent the other indictments presented very much the same questions. He further said that he felt assured that counsel on making the suggestion did it on the ground that the defence were not yet prepared to determine what course to take in defence of the indictments—whether to plead to the indictments or demur. The Court might very reasonably and properly contemplate that questions of the scope of the statute under which the indictments were found that might come up, and he supposed that counsel, in making the suggestion now, are not prepared to say exactly what course they will take. He (Judge BLATCHFORD) had had some of the questions involved in the indictment presented to his mind in consultation with Judge Benedict, when the latter was examining them with a view to charging the Grand Jury and that the question of transferring these indictments to the Circuit Court had presented it to himself before the suggestion was made by counsel; that the statute expressly provided for the transfer of indictments which were pending in the District Court to the Circuit Court whenever, in the opinion of the Judge, important questions of law were involved, on which it was advisable to have the opinion of the Circuit Court. He added that Judge NELSON would be here on Wednesday, and that there would be no need of delay, and in his opinion it would be better to have the orders entered at once, remitting the indictments to the Circuit Court, and on Wednesday arrangements could be made to try one which should present the questions of law, and if Judge Nelson should desire to have him sit also in that Court, on the trial or on some other disposition of the legal questions involved, he could do so, and then the other cases could be again remitted to this Court, in which he should sit with a jury until January, and thus all the cases would be as speedily disposed of as in any other way. This suggestion of the Judge seemed to be acquiesced in by all the parties, and he thereupon directed the necessary orders to be entered remitting all the cases to the Circuit Court.

THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CASE.

The United States vs. David McGuire et al.—This case was then called up, but as Mr. Smith, one of the counsel for the defence, had not yet been able to confer with Mr. Sedgwick, another counsel for defence, who was not in Court, the case was postponed until to-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

The People, on the relation of H. B. Goodyear, vs. Lewis Snow.—The respondent, Lewis Snow, was arrested for violating the injunction of the Court, by selling hard rubber combs in infringement of the rights of the India Rubber Comb Company. He was fined $500, and ordered to be committed until the fine be paid.

Stewart, Ritch and Woodford appeared for the prisoner, and Abbott and Fuller for the relator.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE M'HENRY PERJURY.

In the case of the United States against John D. McHenry, for perjury, alleged to have been committed in the Rollins prosecution, the Commissioner yesterday decided to hold the accused for trial. McHenry furnished the required bail—$5,000—and was released.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 9.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE STRUGGLE IN REGARD TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF QUARANTINE ON CONEY ISLAND.

In the Matter of the Appointment of Commissioners to Appraise Land upon Coney Island, Selected as the Site for Residences of the Health Officer and other Men Engaged in Administering Quarantine at the Port of New-York.—The litigation as to the establishment of a Quarantine at Coney Island has, it seems, been transferred from the Brooklyn Courts to this City. The Quarantine Commissioners in this motion are seeking to get possession of about forty-five acres of land on the west end of Coney Island, with a large water front, for the purpose of erecting residences for the Health Officer, the Deputy Health Officer, and also for the men employed by the Commission. The motion papers ask for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the land in question (about forty-acres) for these residences, and also the water front.

The appointment of the Commissioners was opposed by counsel very strenuously, on the ground, first, that the act of the Legislature authorizing the establishment or location of Quarantine on Coney Island is unconstitutional. Counsel assigned several reasons why he claimed the act was illegal. He said it was a local bill, and according to section 16 of the Constitution of this State all local bills must recite the title in full. Such is not the case with this act. Then, again, counsel said it made no provision for the payment to the owners of lands. The act requires that an effort should have been first made to purchase the lands by private contract, before resorting to the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. This has not been done. The Legislature appropriated the sum of $25,000 toward the acquisition of the site for the Quarantine residences. In this instance the Commissioners are to say where the Health Officer of the port shall reside. It was not within the province or power of the Legislature, said counsel, to dictate where the Health Officer shall reside. Several other objections were assigned, and, after argument, the Court took the papers, and reserved the decision.

For the motion, Mr. Johnson; opposed, Mr. B. G. Hitchings.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 9.

Before Presiding Justice Barnard, and Judges Ingraham and Cardozo.

THE ZION CHURCH QUARREL AGAIN.

The People ex rel. Montagnie Ward et al. vs. John H. Thompson et al.—This case came before the General Term to-day on an appeal from the Circuit. The original motion was for a *quo warranto*, instituted for the purpose of trying the title to the offices of vestrymen in the religious corporation known as Zion Church. At an election of vestrymen of this Church in April, 1868, seven votes were received and counted for the defendants, on the ground that the persons voting attended service at a chapel originated and sustained by Zion Church, and hence it was alleged that they were members of that religious organization sufficiently to entitle them to vote. The other side contend that these persons were not legal voters, and this is all of importance there is in the case.

There is no dispute but that Zion Church had been organized many years. The present rector has been such for nine years last past. The church edifice is situated at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. The society is a wealthy and influential one, having derived a large revenue from pew rents and other sources for years. In January, 1864, the congregation of Zion Church undertook a missionary work. They established a chapel in a destitute portion of the City, where the seats were free. It appears from the testimony that the chapel contributed nothing to the church, but, on the contrary, that the chapel was wholly supported by the church, and contributions made at the chapel were appropriated to charitable purposes.

The issues of fact involved were presented before a Court and jury at the October Circuit, at which time Judge BARNARD held that the votes for vestrymen were rightfully received, and dismissed the complaint, thus refusing to let the facts go before a jury, especially the one as to whether the so-called chapel was organized as a mere missionary enterprise, or whether it was established for the accommodation of Zion Church. The plaintiffs now insist that Judge BARNARD erred in his construction of the law, as applied to the facts, and they ask the General Term to give them a new trial.

On the other hand, the defendants insist that the decision at the Circuit was in harmony with the general ecclesiastical law of England and this country.

The Court reserved its decision.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham; for defendants, Mr. S. P. Nash.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF PRACTICE.

Neefus vs. Olden.—The plaintiff recovered a judgment against the defendant, and after return of an execution unsatisfied, an order was obtained to examine the defendant concerning his property, which was disobeyed, and on motion to punish for such disobedience, the Court excused the defendant upon his submitting to the examination, which he did. From the examination it appeared that the defendant had collected and received $200 since the service of the order. Plaintiff now moves to compel the judgment debtor to pay over that amount or be punished as for a contempt. In opposition the defendant read an order of the United States District Court staying all proceedings, the defendant having applied for his discharge in bankruptcy; and it was further claimed that the money having been collected *after* the service of the order, it is not a violation of it, for the defendant, either to collect or dispose of his property. For the plaintiff it was insisted that the State Court was not ousted of jurisdiction for the reason that the defendant was in *contempt*, and the Court whose order had been ignored had a right to enforce obedience.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

A. H. Beavey, for the plaintiff and the motion; J. V. Arnold, opposed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was convened, consisting of the following-named gentlemen: Charles H. Haswell, foreman; Edward Schlechting, Ralph Bogert, Thomas Woodward, Samuel I. Montgomery, Henry D. Felter, William Lynch, Morgan L. Harris, James B. Brady, Charles H. Delavan, David S. Paige, Henry Hart, James Lynch, Anthony Dugro, Patrick G. Maloney, William Witters, William P. Earle, Joseph H. Tooker, William J. Peck, Morgan Jones, Jeremiah Millbank.

In his charge Judge BARNARD called the attention of the grand inquest to the Election laws of the State, and said it was their duty to investigate any cases of fraud in the elections which they found required examination. The statutes were ample and explicit on the subject, and the District-Attorney would assist them if they desired any aid in their deliberations. He then briefly called attention to the Lottery, Excise and Passenger acts, and directed the jurors to do their duty without fear or favor, and as good citizens to deal uprightly with the important trusts and duties reposed in them.

No cases were tried yesterday, and after the jury had retired, the Court adjourned until to-day.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Nov. 9.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

A NOVEL QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Christian Raedle vs. Nicholas Henry, John V. Hubner, Jacob Fuchs and Leopold Adler.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $225, claimed to be a balance due him for wages as a workman in a distillery, by the defendants, who are dealers in flour, in Seventh-avenue, in this City. It appears that defendants concluded to start a distillery in Forty-second-street, and took out a license in the name of the plaintiff, who was then employed by them in their flour store. The plaintiff was to receive higher wages than he was then earning, viz.: $30 per week, and was employed in the distillery, his name being used as that of the owner. The United States Revenue Officers, after the distillery had been in operation some time, seized the same for violation of the Revenue laws, and Mr. Henry, one of the defendants, and the plaintiff, were arrested, indicted, and are now awaiting trial for procuring fraudulent bail in order to effect the release of the distillery from the seizure. The plaintiff claims that he did not receive the full wages promised him, and sued the defendants, who, he claimed, were in partnership as the owners, and jointly interested in the distillery for the balance. The defendants denied that they were indebted to plaintiff in any sum whatever, as well as that they were partners in the distillery.

On the trial, all the facts in relation to the arrangement made by defendants, by which they were to shield themselves behind the plaintiff in case of difficulty with the United States authorities, were brought out. After an absence of several hours the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff and against the defendants for $225, the full amount claimed.

Peter Cook, for plaintiff; Beebe, Donohue and Andrews, for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 9.

By Judge Sutherland.

Diem vs. Diem; order granted.

Gilmore vs. McKibbon et al.; order granted.

Neefus vs. Olden; motion denied without costs.

Germania Fire Insurance Company et al. vs. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company; stay granted.

In the matter of the Guardianship of A. C. Adams, &c.; order granted.

Merritt vs. Eisner; motion denied, without costs to either party.

E. A. Tanton, &c., vs. Grob et al.; motion denied.

Townsend et al. vs. Friedman; motion granted, on defendant's paying the $250 and giving an undertaking, with sureties, &c., to pay, &c.; no costs on this motion; order to be settled on notice.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Helen Lowell, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

Milbank vs. Elmer; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There was no business of importance transacted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, none of the cases on the calendar being ready for trial. Mr. R. S. Hutchinson, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people. There will probably be a number of trials to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112¾	13	Del. & Hud. Can.	127⅞
2,300	U.S.6s,5-20 R.,'62	106	10	do....2d call	128
10,000	do.	105¾	100	Quick. M. Co.	22
1,500	5-20 C., '62	105½	200	do.2d call.b30	22⅛
25,000	do.	105⅝	200	Mar. Pf.	21
1,000	5-20, C., '65	106¾	100	P. M. St. Co.	118
55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		100	do.	118⅝
	new	109	200	do....bet. call	117⅞
46,000	do.	109⅛	25	Adams Ex.	47⅞
11,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	104¼	400	N. Y. Cen.	122
10,000	do.	104¼	100	do....b30	123⅞
500	5-20, C., '67	108⅞	100	do.	123¼
60,000	do.	108⅞	200	do....b30	121⅞
25,000	do.	109	100	do.	121⅞
20,000	do.	108⅞	300	do....2d call.c	121⅞
5,000	5-20s, C., '68	110	400	Erie....b3	40
3,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	96	100	do.	39⅞
1,000	Ohio 6s, '81	103	300	do.	40¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new		300	Reading	96¾
	bet. call	68⅜	500	do....b10	96¼
10,000	do....2d call	69	200	do.	96⅜
1,000	Va. St. 6s, new	57	300	Mich. Cen.	117
10,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	55¾	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	82¼
10,000	do.	55	45	do.	83
10,000	N. Car. State 6s	65¼	200	do....b30	83
17,000	do.	65⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	82
500	do.	66	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83¼
5,000	do....2d call	65¾	200	do....b30	84⅝
2,000	N. Car. 6s, new	65¼	23	do.	84
5,000	do.	66	75	Clev. & Tol.	98
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	88	200	do.	98⅝
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	90	400	do.	98¾
8,000	T. & W. Equip. B	74	100	do....b15	98⅝
2,500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81¾	300	Chi. & R. I.	103⅝
8,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.		200	do....b3	103⅝
	Exten'd	81¾	100	do....b10	103⅝
9,000	C. & R. I. & P.R.		12	Chi., Bur. & Q.	169
	R. 7s	94¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	69
3,000	Chi. & G. E. 1st	73	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78¾
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101	200	do.	78¾
5,000	Chi. & Alt. S.F.B.	100⅜	200	do.	78¾
10,000	Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	60	500	do....s3	78¾
10,000	Am. Dock & Im.		100	T., W. & W.	57⅞
	Co., 7s	97	200	do.	57⅞
5,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	101¾	202	N. J. Cen.	119
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	96	100	do.	118⅞
45	Am. Ex. Bk.	112	100	do....bet. call	118⅜
10	Ocean Bank	110	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	108
25	Fourth Nat. Bank	105	600	do.	108⅜
80	Bank of Commerce,		200	do.	108¼
	bet. call	123	500	Chi. & Alton. Pf.	141
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	111	100	do....c	140¾
100	West. U. T.	35¾	100	Chi. & Alton	140
400	do.	36	100	Ohio & Miss..b.call	29
12	do....2d call	35⅛			

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112⅜	300	Pac. Mail....b30	119⅜
10,000	do.	112⅜	100	do.	118¾
10,000	do.	112½	100	do.	118⅛
4,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅜	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.,		70	Merch. U. Ex.	21
	'62	105¾	300	N. Y. Cen.	122⅞
1,000	do.	105⅞	300	Erie	39⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.,		200	do.	39⅞
	'62	105⅞	300	do....s3	39⅝
2,000	do.	107	300	do.	40
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.,		600	Reading	96¾
	'64	108⅛	100	do.	97
10,000	5-20, C., '64	107¾	100	do.	97¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C.,		300	Mich. Cen.	117
	'65	106⅞	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	83⅞
2,000	do.	106⅞	400	do.	83⅜
45,000	do.	107⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅝
20,000	do....b3	107⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	83⅜
10,000	5-20 C., '65, new	109⅛	200	do.	83⅛
2,000	do.	110	200	do....bet. call	83⅝
14,000	U. S. 6s. P. R. Is	99¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
10,000	do.	99	100	do.	84¼
86,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅞	300	Tol., W. & W.	58⅞
10,000	do....b3	109⅛	100	do....b10	58⅝
152,000	do.	109	600	Chi. & R. I.	104¼
2,000	do.	110⅜	400	do.	104⅜
1,500	U. S. 5-20, C. '68	110⅛	400	do.	104⅝
1,000	U. S. 10-40, C.	104⅛	15	do.	104¾
60,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	103⅝	1200	Mil. & St. P.	71
6,000	do.	103¾	100	do.	71¼
10,000	Tenn.St.6s, ex c	68⅝	55	do.	71⅝
10,000	T. St. 6s, new	68⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
10,000	do.	69	1000	do.	82
25,000	do....bet. call	69	200	do.	82¼
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	65⅞	500	do.	82⅛
5,000	do.	66	200	do....b30	82⅝
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	65	100	do.	83⅝
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	89	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅝
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	70	100	do.	109¼
100	Bank of Commerce		100	do.	109⅜
	bet. call	122⅜	100	do.	109⅝
200	Mar. Pf., bet. call	21	100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	145
300	Cum. Coal Pf	35	100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅝
400	West. U. T.	35⅛	300	do.	29¾
60	do.	35⅛	25	do.	30
1000	Clev. & Tol.	100	500	do.	29⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St.6s,new	69	800	Mil. & St. P.	68¾
10,000	Tenn. St.6s, old	70	200	do.	68⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28	300	do....c	68⅜
100	Pacific Mail	117¼	300	do.	68⅝
500	West. U. T.	35¾	300	do.	68⅝
400	N. Y. Cen.	122⅞	100	do.	68⅛
800	do.	122	800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78
800	do.	122	1300	do.	78¾
600	do....c	122⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	108¾
200	do.	121⅜	500	Ohio & Miss.	29
1800	Erie	39⅜	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	82⅝
400	do.	39¾	300	do.	82⅝
200	Hudson R.	125	100	do....b15	82⅝
100	Bank. & B. Assoc.	106	100	do.	82⅝
800	Reading	96⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts.	83¾
400	do.	96⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	98⅝
200	do.	96⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	81¾
200	do....c	96⅛	200	do.	82
200	T., W. & W.	57⅜	300	do.	82⅛
600	do.	57⅝	500	do.	82⅛
200	do.	57⅝	300	do.	82
1100	Chi., R. I. & P.	103¼	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
300	do.	103⅜	100	Mar. Pf.	20¾
200	do....c	103⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Tenn.St.6s.new	68¾	500	Mil. & St. P.	70
15,000	N. Car. 6s, old	65¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80¾
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	64⅞	200	do.	81
10,000	Va. St. 6s, old	56½	100	do.	80⅜
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	88⅞	200	do....b3	80⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	21	100	do.	80
200	Pacific Mail	119	300	do.	80⅜
25	West. U. T.	36	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅝
100	do.	35⅞	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	83⅛
100	do.	35⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅛
600	N. Y. Central	122⅞	300	do.	84⅜
200	do.	122⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	99⅛
200	Erie	39⅞	200	do.	99
200	do.	39⅜	100	do.	99⅛
200	do....b3	39⅞	200	do.	99⅞
200	do.	39⅞	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	103¾
200	do.	39⅞	100	do.	103⅝
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	61	200	do.	104
600	Hudson R.	125⅞	100	do.	104⅛
100	Reading	96⅛	600	Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
200	do.	96⅝	300	C. & N. W. Pf.	83⅜
2400	do.	96⅝	300	do.	83½
100	T., W. & W.	57⅞	200	do.	83⅝
200	do.	57⅞	100	do.	83⅝
200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞	200	do.	83⅞
200	do.	29⅞	200	do.	84
200	do.	29⅞	200	do.	84

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	69⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
200	Pac. Mail	119⅛	100	do.	82⅜
100	do.	119⅝	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅛
200	West. U. T....s3	36	1700	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
400	do.	36	200	do.	29⅞
1400	N. Y. Cen.	122⅝	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	83⅝
200	do.	122⅜	200	do.	84
400	Erie	39⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts.	85
1800	do.	39⅞	500	do.	85⅛
400	do.	39⅝	600	do.	85⅛
100	Hudson	130⅞	300	Clev. & Tol.	100
100	Reading	97⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	104⅝
400	do.	97⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	84⅜
100	Bank. & B. Assoc.	107	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84¼
100	T., W. & W.	58⅞	100	do.	84⅜
100	T., W. & W. Pf.	74	100	do.	84⅝
300	Mil. & St. P.	72⅝	200	do.	84¾
200	do.	72⅞	100	Mariposa Pref.	20¾
400	do.	72⅜			
200	do.	72⅜			

MONDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The sense of relief in the Money market to-day is very decided—an improvement on the first change of confidence manifested on Saturday. There is no further question, as we intimated in our weekly review this morning would be the case, that the Secretary will exercise his large discretion to the relief of the Banking movement by the reissue of 3 ℘ cent. Legal-Tender Certificates to the whole amount, if needful, of the difference between the $58,000,000 reported on his First of November Debt Statement and the $75,000,000 which is authorized, and was certainly intended to be kept afloat by Congress. The actual condition of this class of lawful Money is as follows:

Received in October—	
Maximum authority	$75,000,000
Issued to Oct. 1	$68,[illegible]
Issued in October	8,610,000
Total	$76,[illegible]
Redeemed to Nov. 6	17,695,000—58,805,000
Authorized reissue	$16,195,000

What proportion of this authority will be employed will, of course, depend upon the condition and reasonable demands for relief of the money market. *If the whole sum should be required, and after that any portion of the Three per Cent. Certificates of Deposit should return upon the Treasury for redemption in Greenbacks*, we have no present reason to doubt that *the Secretary will draw upon his reserve of Greenbacks*, specifically provided by law, $50,000,000 in amount, to meet any and all sudden demands upon the Deposits with or Temporary Loans to the Treasury. Behind or beyond this, is the authority to reissue Greenbacks heretofore withdrawn from circulation and not canceled. But we believe this will be wholly uncalled for. The serious trouble in the Money market will end with the assurance that the Secretary will reissue a part or the whole of the 3 ℘ Cents recently presented for redemption under pressure of the Banking movement. The relief will be rendered the easier by the change of rule last week at the Clearing-house for settling the differences between the Banks in Certificates in place of Greenbacks.

Most of the transactions in Money to-day were at 7 ℘ cent., simple Currency Interest. Early in the forenoon some of the smaller Brokers, to make sure of the demands upon them for the day, paid Gold Interest, but after 12 o'clock the rate was uniform at 7 ℘ cent., and the offerings to the Brokers, of established credit, quite equal to the demand.

In the Gold Room there was a weaker speculation, after the sudden rise of Saturday, and the range of sales in the forenoon was at 134⅞@134⅝@134⅜@134⅝ ℘ cent. In the afternoon the market turned upward again, and sales were made at 134⅞@135@135⅛ ℘ cent. Exchange on London about the same as at the close on Saturday, 109@109¼ ℘ cent., with sales of first-class Bills, 60 days, at 109@109¼ ℘ cent.

The Public Funds, after some weakness shown in the morning, were in active demand, and prices gradually improved, until nearly all descriptions left off higher than on Saturday. The State Bonds were a fraction weaker on Tennessees. The Railway speculation was feverish through the whole day. The bearish feeling showed itself early in the forenoon against the large recovery in prices on Saturday, but this did not prevent a large business being done in most of the New-York and Western Roads, resulting, after the late Boards broke up, in the following quotations as compared with Saturday night. It was remarked, late in the day, that the Erie confederates, who have been locking up Money to break down the general market, turned their battery upon their own Stock, by way of threat or intimation, perhaps, that they are on the eve of another (and, of course, fraudulent) new issue. The Gold Room left off somewhat firm. The speculators for a rise paid 6 ℘ cent. interest to-day to carry over their balances. The Public Funds and the Railways ferverish:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	104⅛	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	135⅛	135
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	69⅛	69
Virginia Bonds, old	54⅛	54
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	66⅛	66
New-York Central	123⅛	122⅛
Erie Railway	40⅛	39
Reading Railway	96⅛	97
Chicago and Rock Island	104	108⅛
Northwest Common	83⅛	82
Northwest Preferred	84⅛	83⅛
Michigan Southern	82⅛	82⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅛	108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84⅛	84
Pacific Mail Company	117⅛	118⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	82
St. Paul Common	70⅛	72⅛
Toledo and Wabash	56⅛	58⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	112⅞	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	110
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	110
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	105⅝	10-40 reg.	103
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	105
5-20 100 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	6s Currency	99
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1878	101¼
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal. 1874	99½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal. 1870	101	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., ex c.	69
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1872	101¼	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	68⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1873	101¼	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1874	101¼	North Carolina 6s	65¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1875	101¼	N. C. 6s. new bonds	64¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal. 1877	101¼	Missouri 6s	87¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	124	East River	107
Mechanics'	128	Market	117
America	145	Shoe and Leather	125
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	130
North River	109	Commonwealth	115
Fulton	162	Atlantic	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Park	152
Commerce	120½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	103
Ocean	111	Central National	110
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	105
Bank of N. America	118	Ninth National	112
Hanover	114	Tenth National	101
Metropolitan	141		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	88¾	Tol. W. & Equip. bds	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	86	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	85	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	119	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	119	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 1st M. ext.	101	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	95	Chi. & R. I. & P.	94¾
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	75	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	98
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M.	98	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	113	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. Cen. s. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	111½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	98
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1875	113½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	70	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	83
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	91	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	90
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex bds.	86	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	89	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	73
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	92
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81¾		

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of the 7th instant says:

"The total inspections of tobacco in the State for the six months commencing 1st of April and ending 30th of September, 1865, were 7,536 hhds.; for the year 1865-'6, 27,088; 1866-'7 43,778; 1867-'8, 47,147. The inspection for 1867-'8 were divided as follows: Richmond, 29,697 hhds.; Petersburg, 10,891; Lynchburg, 6,999; Farmville, 360. This calculation does not include tierces, boxes, tubs or loose tobacco.

The shipments were as follows:

1859-'60.—Bremen, France, Austria, Italy, England, Nova Scotia, 26,209 hhds.; coastwise, 7,676 hhds. Total, 34,075 hhds.

For the six months from April 1 to 30th September, 1865—Bremen, 1,207 hhds. tobacco, 3,971 hhds. stems; France, 4,257 hhds. tobacco; England, 4,435 hhds. tobacco, Total, 8,949 hhds. tobacco, 3,973 hhds. stems.

1865-'6—Bremen, 2,143 hhds. tobacco, 2,330 hhds. stems; France, 3,108 hhds. tobacco; Austria, 1,387 hhds. tobacco; England, 4,126 hhds. tobacco; Nova Scotia, 101 hhds. tobacco. Total, 10,865 hhds. tobacco, 2,330 hhds. stems.

1866-'7—Bremen, [illegible] hhds. tobacco, 794 hhds. stems; France, 2,020 hhds. tobacco; Austria, 670 hhds. tobacco; Italy, 889 hhds. tobacco; England, 3,180 hhds. tobacco; Nova Scotia, 69 hhds. tobacco; coastwise, 5,074 hhds. tobacco. Total, 16,497 hhds. tobacco, 2,427 hhds. stems.

1867-'8.—To France, 2,230 hhds. tobacco; Austria, 1,051 hhds. tobacco; Italy, 2,384 hhds. tobacco; England, 2,922 hhds. tobacco; Nova Scotia, 49 hhds. tobacco; coastwise, 10,545 hhds. tobacco and 616 hhds. stems. Total, 27,390 hhds. tobacco and 4,616 hhds. stems.

The comparative inspections were as follows:

1859-'60.—Richmond, 46,633; Petersburg, 17,553; Lynchburg, 9,301; Farmville, 1,400; other places, 2,026. Total, 76,953.

Six months from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1865.—Richmond, 4,261 hhds.; Petersburg, 1,231; Lynchburg, 1,477; Farmville, 577. Total, 7,536 hhds.

1865-'6.—Richmond, 14,616; Petersburg, 8,617; Lynchburg, 3,877; Farmville, 878; other places, 100—total, 27,088.

1866-'7.—Richmond, 26,374; Petersburg, 10,278; Lynchburg, 6,436; Farmville, 690—total, 43,778.

1867-'8.—Richmond, 29,697; Petersburg, 10,891; Lynchburg, 6,999; Farmville, 360—total, 47,147.

The following is a comparative statement of the stock, inspected and uninspected, in the State on the 1st of October, 1866, 1867 and 1868:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg	[illegible]	1,909	[illegible]
Lynchburg	[illegible]	384	[illegible]
Farmville	94	18	[illegible]

In the table of shipments the tierces are included—two tierces counting as a hogshead. In the other tables no other packages than hogsheads are included.

The Mark Lane *Express* of Oct. 26, says:

"The weather, with little exception, has been as fine as possible for wheat planting and fieldwork of all kinds, and every advantage appears to have been taken of it, not only in this country but throughout Europe. The raising of potatoes has also been freely proceeded with; but the keeping qualities of the late sorts remain very doubtful, and holders are so convinced of this, that more anxiety has been evinced to sell. There can be no doubt that the great irregularity of their growth is the cause of such anxiety. But the late-sown turnips have made one uniform progress since the rainfall, and will be extremely valuable all through the Winter. It appears there has been a smart touch of the approaching season in the North, where snow has fallen plentifully, and the frosty nights in the South prepared us for these reports. Still, Nature is often very fickle, and if we were to infer by these early indications a severe time was coming, we might be very much deceived. We must span the heavens, be able to note the relative influence of every glittering orb, and strike the balance of counter-influences before we can be sure what a day may bring forth. So to reason from the past seems the fairest way of reckoning for the future, if we would reckon at all. The Wheat trade has still been tending downwards, the conviction that we have a good crop keeping every miller in reserve; and so we have lost another shilling during the past week, some markets making the decline greater and some less. The same sort of feeling seems to have pervaded the nearer continental markets, France, Belgium and Holland, which have severally given way as to the value of Wheat; but Spain is still a customer at Marseilles, and that port has kept firm, while but little difference has to be noted in Germany, and Danzic has made no change. The panic, too, at New-York has given place to a firmer feeling, and Wheat, Maize and Rye have all severally advanced somewhat, especially the latter, from its scarcity.

The arrivals off the coast since Oct. 16, were 19 cargoes, of which 7 cargoes were Wheat, 8 Maize, 2 Barley, 2 Rye.

The Erie Railway.

From the Evening Post.

If the present time is to be characterized by historians hereafter, it is likely to be as the era of gigantic frauds. It is not merely that frauds are constantly attempted on a larger scale than ever before, nor that they frequently succeed; but that the public mind looks on them with indifference.

Among certain people offices under the Government are currently reckoned as "worth" specified sums, because they are supposed to afford chances to steal those amounts. There are thousands of men who try to get the property of others into their hands, in trust, as officers of corporations, merely in order to defraud their principals. What is still worse, these classes of thieves are found in respectable society, and seem to lose neither friends nor position by their known dishonesty.

There was a time when leading men could not rob even the Government, nor cheat even Wall-street dealers, without forfeiting at least their social standing by it. A Post-office defaulter ran away in disgrace to South America. The President of a railway, who forged its securities, hid himself away from the shame and contempt of New-York in the heart of Europe. Such a time will come again. But, for the present, the community only ask of a man that his cheating shall be bold enough and extensive enough, and they make a hero of him. Certain managers of the Erie Railway Company are commonly believed to have again and again committed substantially the same fraud by which SCHUYLER ruined himself and damaged the New-Haven Railroad fifteen years ago; and not one of them seems to be less courted, honored or loved than before.

It may be said that these frauds have been practiced within the letter of the law, while SCHUYLER'S issues were a forgery. This is far from being proved, however. The conduct of the Erie managers has been, by some of the Courts, pronounced criminal, legally as well as morally. It appears clearly to constitute a conspiracy to defraud, if it does not directly violate the Company's charter.

But the legal question arises only on the effort to obtain a legal conviction. When public opinion condemns, it is not for a technical violation of law, but for a substantial breach of morals. No man will dispute that directors who make speculative sales of their stock and then secretly issue new shares to break down the market price, are guilty of the vilest form of fraud—the betrayal of a trust. A sound public opinion would never stop to quibble upon the letter of the law before overwhelming such men with scorn.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., s. s., 68 ft. n. Charles-st., 18.9x81	$19,550
Chatham-st., Nos. 132 and 134	nom.
Bowery, Nos. 232, 234 and 236	nom.
Plots A and B, containing respectively 3,080 and 3,012 square ft.	8,000
17th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. 6th-av., 20x100.5	16,000
23d-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 8th-av., [illegible]	28,000
27th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	8,500
41st-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 5th-av., [illegible]	22,500
53d-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	11,500
53d-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	11,500
56th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	35,000
56th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	7,000
85th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, irregular	25,500
90th-st., n. w. corner of Boulevard, 225x201.5	100,000
109th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	1,500
124th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x100.5	12,000
128th-st., s. s., [illegible] w. of 4th-av., 100x100.11	24,500
132d-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	15,000
133d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., [illegible]	1,500
149th-st., n. s., 700 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x199.10	34,570
151st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., [illegible]	1,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 20.9 ft. n. of 29th-st., 20x75	20,000
6th-av., s. e. corner 142d-st., 175x199.10	35,500
8th-av., n. w. corner 23d-st., Pike's Opera House	700,000
9th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 26th-st., 18.6x70	16,000
12th-av., n. w. corner 108th-st.	5,600

Leases.

Canal-st., Nos. 279 and 281, 7 years and 4 months, per year	$10,000
51st-st., s. s., 64 ft. of 5th-av., 22x100.5, 21 years, per year	360
7th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. 59th-st., 4 years, per year	14,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 50x214.5	$2,200
Butler-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 15.1x126x154.8	2,400
Clermont-st., e. s., 313.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22x200	19,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 512.11 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 9.11x97.6	1,500
Conover-st., s. e. s., 80 ft. s. w. of Van Dyke-st., 20x80	2,625
Cumberland-st., w. s., 278 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100	3,300
Dean-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x214 x10 in x24.3x214.5	550
Degraw-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 18.8x100	7,400
Hickory-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	3,100
High-st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of Gold-st., 19x106.8x19x106.9	5,700
High-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Jay-st., h. and l., 40.8x8 in. x32.3x25.8x72.8x24.9	5,500
Madison-st., n. s., 306.3 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	8,000
Monroe-st., s. s., Madison-st., n. s., Yates-av., e. s., sections Nos. 159, 160 and 161	9,000
Nassau-av. and Lorimer-st., s. e. corner, 75x100	2,400
Pacific-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Grand-av., contract, 68x100	26,000
Polhemus-place, e. s., 125 ft. n. of Macomb-st., 50x96	2,550
Pulaski-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., h. and l., 50x100	7,000
Clarkson-av., s. s., adjoining John Murphy's, Flatbush, h. and l., 50x100	
Remsen-st., s. s., 65 ft. e. of Hicks-st., h. and l. and furniture, 32x150	60,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x97.3	nom.
Van Buren-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	
Van Buren-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. e. corner, 25.5x100	
Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 35.7x161.11x25x186.4	nom.
Lafayette-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 35.7x110.3x25x135.7	
Van Buren-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x97.1x20x97.3	
Bedford-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 4[illegible]x100	1,300
Wallabout road and Walworth-st., s. e. cor., 67.11x25x89.4x26.5	nom.
Washington-st., w. s., 73.5 s. of High-st., 30x101.2	5,500
3d-place, s. s., 75 ft. w. of Smith-st., 75x133.5	5,000
9th-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 175x200	20,000
9th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x100	400
39th-st., s. s., 120 w. of 4th-av., 20x100.2	
Grand-av., w. s., 217.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 27.5x25x20 x25	
Grand-av., w. s., 367.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 30.9x25x31x25	
Grand-av., w. s., 492.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 30.9x25x29.7x25	
Grand-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 75x200	
Park-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Steuben-st., 25x90	
Park-av. and Steuben-st., s. e. corner, 75x90	
Steuben-st., e. s., 290 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x20	
Steuben-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 75x200	
Schenck-st., e. s., 285 ft. s. of Park-av., 14.4x25	
Schenck-st., w. s., 127 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	
Schenck-st., s. s., 127 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25.1x43.3	
Schenck-st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x97.10	36,000
Schenck-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 25x97	
Schenck-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 92.2	
Grand-av., e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Myrtle-av., [illegible]	
Steuben-st., e. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x20	
Steuben-st., e. s., [illegible] ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 200x50x100x100x100x150	
Willoughby-av., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Steuben-st., 25 x97	
Lafayette-av., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Grand-av., [illegible]	
Grand-av., e. s., 120 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	
Van Buren-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100	
Hickory-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100	
Hickory-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x75.6x 11.6x100	
Quincey-st., s. s., 127 ft. e. of Downing-st., 25.1x [illegible]	
[illegible]-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of [illegible], 100.3x10	1,300
De Kalb-av., [illegible]	13,800
Evergreen-av., w. s. 50 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25x100, h. and l.	3,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	4,500
Hudson-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 21.5x 100	2,150
Kent-av., w. s., [illegible] n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	750
Marcy-av., w. s., [illegible] s. of Rossmore-st., 25x20	2,100
Lot No. 6 Wyant Bennett's map	2,100
Lot Nos. 1 [illegible]	2,100
Lot No. [illegible] Deerer's map (Sixth Ward)	500
Lot No. [illegible], block No. 18, A. Messer's map	500
Plot at Flatlands, adjoining G. S. Baxter's	4,500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Far Rockaway.

Rue de St. Felix, n. s., 156 ft. s. of Greenwood-av., 70x210	$2,250

Whitestone.

Croton and Myrtle avs., s. e. corner, 84x111	[illegible]
Myrtle-av., s. s., 466 ft. w. of Irving-place, 24x111	300

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

High and Baldwin sts., n. w. corner, 50x130	$4,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Buren-st., n. w. s., 200 ft. from Ferry-st., 25x 100	[illegible]
[illegible] Sussex-av., [illegible]	1,000

Livingston.

Centreville-road, w. s., A. Becker's property, 1¾ acres	$600

Orange.

Day-st., e. s., M. Moher's property, 58x92	$3,000

East Orange.

Sussex-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Stirling-st., 25x106	$225

West Orange.

St. John's Church property, on a new street, 50x 100	$750

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	22	Barley, bushels	15,573
Flour, bbls.	23,112	Malt, bushels	1,100
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.	260	Pork, bbls.	
Cornmeal, bags		Cut Meats, pkgs.	
Wheat, bushels	49,059	Lard, pkgs.	150
Corn, bushels	71,246	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,245
Rye, bushels	48,789	Whisky, bbls.	654
Oats, bushels	97,808	Petroleum, bbls.	2,890

ASHES—Have been in limited request at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 12 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at steady rates, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light demand at slightly reduced prices, closing heavily. Sales 1,959 bales, (of which 65 bales were to arrive,) including 687 bales to spinners, 403 bales to speculators, and 889 bales to shippers. Also, 200 bales Middling, December delivery, at 23¾c. ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	22¾	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	23¼	23¾	24 @24¼
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	24	24¼	24½@24¾
Middling, ℘ lb.	24¾	25	25½@25¾
Good Middling, ℘ lb.	26⅛	26¼	26¾@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	17,055
Receipts preceding week	22,939
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	122,197
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	512,579
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	682,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	5,659
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	33,138
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	246,406
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	22,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	341,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	209,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	121,000
Exports, same time last year	68,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	145,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	115,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active, and quoted partially up 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 50@$7; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$8 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 15@$8 05 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 35
Extra State	6 60@ 8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 45@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 15@ 8 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 10@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 20@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 25@15 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., at $7 85@$8 85 for poor to fair, and $8 85@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues quiet at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 450 sacks at $6 85@$13 as extremes for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $6 75@$8 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 475 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited request at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 75 for Southern; $5 45@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $4 90@$4 70 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, opening rather more firmly, but closing less buoyantly; sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 20@$2 45; Amber do. at $1 90@$1 95; No. 1 Spring at $1 63@$1 67; No. 2 Spring, $1 53@$1 58; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Mixed, $1 60; No. 3 Spring at $1 41@$1 45 ℘ bushel. Corn has been moderately dealt in at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 14 for unsound, and $1 15@$1 17 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 08 for New Southern, and $1 for badly damaged, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in demand at $1 36@$1 44; sales 6,500 bushels. Barley has been quoted heavy to-day; 9,000 bushels Canada West were reported sold at $2 12½ ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have been heavy and lower; sales 59,000 bushels Western at 72c.@74c., afloat, ℘ bushel. Of Canada Peas, 6,800 bushels were sold at $1 34, in bond, ℘ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Nov. 7, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,821,057	Barley	371,055
Corn	2,778,309	Malt	23,691
Oats	2,989,798	Peas	70,888
Rye	123,248		

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is inquired for at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at previous figures, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Michigans, 15c.@20c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 35c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at $1@$1 20 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$8 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 32½; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@$1; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand and irregular at 15c.@16c. for Crude in bulk; 20c.@21c. for do. in bbls., and 27c.@30c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very light request at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 850 bbls., in lots, at $27 50@$28 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $27 75, bid; $27 50 for small lots of old Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for new and old Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and heavy; sales equal to 190 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in more demand at about previous prices; sales 575 boxes, including Short Rib at 14c.@14½c., and Cumberland Cut, for January delivery, on private terms. Lard has been inactive and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 495 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 16½c. for prime Steam, ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet and depressed at $10 50@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 75 for Extra do.; and $8 50@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 110 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including New Prime Mess at $29@$33, and India Mess at $31@$33 ℘ tierce; sales, 75 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at $28@$31 for New, ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in moderate demand. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chenango, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Common Western, ℘ lb.	[illegible]

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Farm dairies, fair to good	[illegible]
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	[illegible]

RICE—Has been in rather more request at steady prices.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11⅛c.@12⅝c., and 830 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 15⅝c.@16c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 12¾c.@13c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 16¾c.@17c., and 20,000 lbs. Grease at 9¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. at $1 08@$1 09, nearly all at $1 09, ℘ gallon. Market stronger.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 63,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.@7½d., by sail, and 8d. by steamer, ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 150 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND
FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-
GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL
Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-Haven, a situation as governess in a private family to teach English, French, Music, &c.; has had thorough experience; best of reference. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 5,435 Post Office, New-York City.

A FEW YOUNG MEN WILL BE RECEIVED this week for instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, &c. Apply at No. 42 East 14th-st. (Union-square.)
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 820 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 263 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPECIAL preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will re-open Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

FOR PRIVATE TUITION IN GREEK, Latin, or Mathematics. Address TUTOR OF CLASSICS, Columbia College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRY'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, EXperienced in teaching the higher branches of English, mathematics, belles lettres, &c., and music, wishes to engage for a few hours in a school or families; highest references. Address E. L. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, LATEly from Paris, desires engagements as above; thorough instruction given in English, French, Spanish and music; refers to her pupils. Address or apply to X. P., No. 343 West 27th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—LESSONS AT THE pupil's residence, by a well-recommended teacher. Address G. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, EMPLOYment as visiting governess in English branches only. Address Miss A. W., care A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

TEACHERS (EPISCOPALIANS) WANTED immediately by the Church School Agency, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., opposite the Bible House, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of EINSTEIN & FISHER, the certificate of which limited partnership was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, in the year 1866, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers will remain in possession of Messrs. Lewis and David L. Einstein, at No. 40 Leonard-st., who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation.

DAVID L. EINSTEIN,
SELIG S. FISHER,
LEWIS EINSTEIN,
Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN R. POST and THOMAS W. LADD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen R. Post and Thomas W. Ladd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o21-law3wTu* No. 128 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,446.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. HARLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. HARLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n3-law3wTu* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN C. LYNES, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen C. Lynes, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1868.
[illegible] JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC STADEKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 82 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BARNET LEVY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at [illegible], in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1868, at [illegible].
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 6, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS LUDOVICI, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM FLORENCE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH BELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD MORGENTHEIM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernhard Morgentheim, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1868.
n3-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN GRUNTAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Herman Gruntal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.
n3-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. MEYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John P. Meyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1868.
n3-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. DODGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John C. Dodge, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
H. C. PLATT, Attorney for Petitioner,
o27-law3wTu* No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLINT ROUDEBUSH, bankrupt.—No. 1,388.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Clint Roudebush, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1868.
o27-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD D. BARLOW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Richard D. Barlow, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.
o27-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD MARTINDALE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st October, 1868.
n3-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY VOGEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of October, 1868.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of Henry Vogel, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
CRAWFORD T. TILLINGHAST,
No. 114 Duane-st., City of New-York.
CHURCHILL H. CUTTING,
No. 115 Franklin-st., City of New-York.
n3-law3wTu* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. ATWOOD, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John W. Atwood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of November, 1868. ISAAC SELTZER, Assignee.
LA ROY S. GOVE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 60 Wall-st. n10-law3wTu*

NO. 1,302.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID T. THOMPSON and HENRY W. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David T. Thompson and Henry W. Thompson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868.
n3-law3wTu* WILLIAM J. SUGDEN,
No. 64 East Houston-st., City. Assignee.

NO. 1,312.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHESTER O'NEILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chester O'Neill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1868. HENRY C. DENISON, Assignee,
n3-law3wTu* No. 229 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph H. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1868.
THOMAS STEVENSON, Assignee,
n3-law3wTu* No. 27 Wall-st., New-York City.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fon anel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ELIZABETH. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mrs. F. W. Lander.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Crocker, Dunn and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. "Twelfth Night." By Mr. Robert R. Raymond.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL.
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Madrid that ESPARTERO will be offered the Spanish Crown.

The Court of Common Pleas, in passing upon the case of Miss LYDIA BECKER, who claimed the right of suffrage, has decided, all the Judges concurring, that the common law of England does not confer upon women the right to vote.

Six thousand men and women in Cork formed a procession on Sunday and accompanied to the grave the remains of Mr. JAMES MOUNTAIN, who is supposed to have been a prominent Fenian.

GENERAL.

Sandwich Island advices represent that frequent earthquake shocks have recently occurred at Hilo. The prediction that Honolulu would be overflowed by a tidal wave on the 4th of October was not fulfilled. A disturbance had occurred at Hawaii. An attempt to arrest a fanatical prophet was resisted by his followers, and several persons, including a Sheriff, were killed. A tidal wave occurred at Hawaii Oct. 15, destroying a number of buildings.

The insurrectionary troubles in Cuba have not yet terminated. An expedition sent out from Tunas to gather supplies returned without any, the insurrectionists having destroyed everything within reach. Many robbers infest the country, claiming to be revolutionists, and are doing great damage to the planters, some of whom are unable to gather their crops. The trouble, it is feared, will cause a famine in the Eastern District.

Official notification is given of the ratification of the treaty with the Kansas Indians, which secures their removal from that State. The tribes to be removed are the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, Piankeshaws, Marnies, Ottawas and certain Wyandottes. Some of them renounce their tribal allegiance and will become citizens, and the remainder will be located on reservations in the Indian country.

MIKE MORAN and Mrs. CATHARINE ENGLES were arrested in St. Louis on Sunday for passing counterfeit money. Counterfeit five and fifty dollar greenbacks and various denominations of fractional currency, representing nearly $3,000, were found on their persons.

A reward of $500 has been offered by Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, for the apprehension of the murderer of ALBERT C. RUFFIN, the Deputy Sheriff who was killed in the election riot at Augusta on Tuesday last.

A train of cars on the New-York Central Railroad was yesterday thrown from the track in consequence of running over a pair of canal horses. The horses were killed, but no other damage done.

According to a correspondent of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, a severe earthquake shock was felt in the southwestern portion of Virginia. No damage was done.

Snow fell yesterday in Central and Western Kansas.

The Bently Springs Hotel and cottages, in Baltimore County, Md., thirty miles from Baltimore on the Northern Central Railroad, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss is estimated at $40,000, and is insured for $25,000.

Rev. JEREMIAH F. O'NEILL, Jr., a Catholic Priest of Macon, Ga., died in Baltimore on Friday afternoon, at St. Agnes Hospital.

Mrs. MARIA BITTER, of Baltimore, aged 78, was burned to death on Sunday, her clothes taking fire from a stove.

Mr. SINN, of the Chestnut-street Theatre, sued out an injunction to restrain Mrs. DREW from producing at her theatre the play entitled "The Lancashire Lass." Mr. SINN claims to have purchased from the author the right to produce the piece in Philadelphia, and Mrs. DREW had announced it for last night. It will be argued to-day.

A Convention is to be held at Prairie du Chien to-day to devise means to secure appropriations by Congress to improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Rev. Father JEREMIAH F. O'NEIL, of Savannah, Geo., who had been traveling North for his health, arrived in Baltimore some days ago and stopped at St. Ignatius Hospital, where he died on Friday morning. His disease was cancer in the throat. He was in his thirty-eighth year. His body was laid out in state and visited by a large number of persons. The remains were sent to Savannah.

MIKE ENGLISH, the prize-fighter, who recently escaped from the jail in East Greenwich, R. I., was arrested at New-Haven Saturday night, and while the officers were taking him to the Police station he broke from their grasp and made good his escape. The officers fired at him three times, but the shots failed to arrest his flight, though it is supposed he was wounded.

PATRICK BANNY, a laborer in the coal mines at Sport Hill, Penn., beat his wife to death on Saturday last. They were both intoxicated, and from quarreling came to blows, when he mangled her body in a most horrible manner. He was arrested and held to answer.

The son of a Captain plying on Lake Erie, last week, stole from his father $1,500, and before night spent nearly $500 in company with four or five disreputable women. They were all arrested, and the women will be tried for receiving stolen money.

Mrs. HARRIET HEWLETT, of Merrick, L. I., on Friday of last week, saturated her clothing with kerosene and then set fire to them. She was burned to death. The act was done during a temporary fit of insanity. She was about 30 years of age.

On Saturday last a fire occurred in Lynchburg, Va., which destroyed the First National Bank and several other prominent buildings, involving a loss of about $50,000. The offices of several city officers were located in the bank building.

The receipts into the State Treasury during October were $469,195, and the disbursements were $153,366.

GEORGE HOLLINS, a well-known grocery merchant of Baltimore, died at his residence in that city on Sunday, in the 62d year of his age. He was a native of York, England.

A State Temperance Convention is to be held at Augusta on Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Bentley Springs Hotel, a summer resort on the Northern Central Railway, thirty miles from Baltimore, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday night. It was a new hotel, and had just been closed for the season. All the furniture was destroyed. The total loss is upward of $50,000.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the immediate removal of the Loew Bridge. The resolution was concurred in by the other Board. The Aldermen also adopted resolutions increasing the salaries of their employes, creating the office of Index Clerk to the Board of Councilmen, and calling on the Trustees of the Cooper Institute for a statement of its expenditures and receipts.

At an adjourned meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College last evening, at the rooms of the Historical Society, a paper was read by Mr. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, LL.D., on "The Culture Demanded by the Age," and a poem by Rev. LEIGH R. DICKINSON, A. M.

Last evening Dr. F. G. LEMERCIER, of Paris, delivered a lecture on "Anatomy and Physiology," at the Cooper Institute, before a large audience. The lecture was profusely illustrated by sectional models, and was of a most interesting character.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday decided to hold JOHN D. MCHENRY for trial on the charge of having sworn falsely in the recent case of the Government against Mr. ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Department. The bail required was furnished, and the accused was thereupon set free.

Admiral FARRAGUT arrived on board the frigate *Franklin* last evening. The vessel remained in the Lower Bay during the night.

The St. Nicholas Society held a meeting at Delmonico's, and chose officers for the coming year. After appointing the 7th day of December as the day for their annual dinner, they partook of a collation and dispersed.

The officers and ex-officers of the Mercantile Library Association held their annual dinner last evening at JEROME's private theatre. Ninety gentlemen were present, including Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and other prominent citizens.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Judge BARNARD impaneled the Grand Jury, and charged them upon general points of duty, alluding especially to the alleged election frauds, of which, he said, they were to take cognizance, if advised so to do by the District-Attorney.

No trials took place yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, owing to the absence of witnesses. Judge RUSSEL presided, and adjourned the Court until this morning.

Cotton was in light demand and lower in price yesterday. Breadstuffs attracted rather more attention. Flour, wheat and corn were quoted in favor of sellers. Provisions were dull and irregular. Groceries inactive. Light freight engagements were reported at a shade higher rates.

Transactions at the cattle-yards are but little different from the prices quoted last week. The best bullocks were selling yesterday at 16c. ⅌ lb., net weight, and there was only a small number that were worth over 15c. Common to fair lots were sold at 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., net weight. The inferior and the poorest from 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Trade was slow, but a very little firmer than last week. The supply of cattle is fully equal to the requirements of the trade, with a large proportion of rough and thin animals. There is a manifest improvement in the sheep trade, although prices are but a trifle higher than they were last week. Most of the sales are made at 4c.@4½c.@5c. ⅌ lb., live gross weight, with a few of the best droves at 5½c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Only a small number brought more than 6c. ⅌ lb. The number of lambs is so limited, that most of them are sold with the old sheep. Trade in swine has improved a fraction of a cent since last week. At the yards on Fortieth street, hogs were selling at 7¼c.@7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. live weight. Most of the sales were made at about 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. live weight. When dressed, the same lots were sold for 9c.@10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Sales were moderately fair, with rather an upward tendency in prices.

The Banks, the Speculators and the Treasury.

If monetary stringency affected only the speculators in breadstuffs and the gamblers of the stock-room the public would have little interest in the wail which for many days past has come up from Wall-street. If men will persist in speculating, to the serious detriment of the community, they have small claims to sympathy when the trap they set for others springs upon themselves. If another class insist upon their right to put bonds and stocks up or down by any means within their reach, those who compete with them ought not to complain because in a keen race they happen to be the sufferers. In neither case is the general convenience or welfare taken into consideration; and about neither, therefore, need the public feel any great concern. The misfortune is, that the effect of these operations is to cripple legitimate business, and to entail embarrassment and loss upon those who have the best title to banking assistance.

The real responsibility attaches to the bank managers, without whose assistance the present stringency could not have occurred. But for their help the capacity for mischief possessed by the speculators and gamblers would be insignificant. They are formidable in consequence of the coöperation of the banks, which have lent themselves to overtrading, and made themselves partners in transactions which bring disgrace even upon Wall-street. The locking-up of twelve or fifteen millions of greenbacks, to enable certain cliques to force down the prices of securities, is an operation for which the bankers involved in it must bear their full share of blame. They are worse even than the cliques who profit by the transaction, inasmuch as their proper function is to aid legitimate business, not to sacrifice it to the capricious greed of a handful of stock-operators. So also with regard to the enormous sums advanced to further the schemes of speculators in breadstuffs. The latter have striven to control enormous supplies in order to force high prices upon the market, and they have been aided by the banks, whose returns exhibit an amount of over-trading which is little less than criminal. The result is, that the banks themselves are weakened to a degree which, in specie-paying times, would be pregnant with peril, that speculation of all kinds has attained enormous proportions, and that merchants and manufacturers are denied accommodation at a period when its enlargement is imperatively required. The spectacle is, indeed, presented of a refusal to satisfy the *bona fide* wants of trade concurrently with the making of loans to sustain gambling of the most injurious character. The best interests of the community are made to suffer the penalty of sins committed by bank managers, acting in collusion with speculators. For the injury thus inflicted upon their most meritorious customers, and through them upon the country, the monetary institutions of this City are largely responsible.

The greatest outcry comes, however, from speculators themselves. Of the wrong and damage done to legitimate business little is said. The embarrassment entailed upon speculative operators is the ground of the complaint most frequently heard. But as between the banks and the speculators there is little to choose. They are the joint authors of the stringency which exists—the joint causes of the difficulty which for the moment occasions anxiety to both, and they have no right to look to the Treasury for relief. They have fostered the evil, and should be familiarized with its consequences.

The only possible justification for the interference of the Secretary of the Treasury is the expediency of removing the obstructions to the proper current of trade arising from the present condition of the money market. The point in doubt is, whether interposition from Washington facilitates legitimate banking accommodation, or whether it merely enables the banks to renew their old plan of helping the speculators. If the former be the effect, the advantage to business may for the nonce excuse the action attributed to the Secretary. On any other hypothesis it would be indefensible.

The truth is, that the relations subsisting between Wall-street operators and the Treasury have assumed a shape which calls for curtailment rather than enlargement. The negotiations incident to the war necessitated a reciprocal dependence for which there is no longer a pretext. Out of this relationship have grown transactions with which a Cabinet officer should be in no manner connected. The integrity of his motives we do not question, but the soundness of his judgment and the prudence of many of his proceedings may, we think, be very fairly doubted. Rightly or wrongly, he is accused of playing into the hands of combinations of men who constantly contribute, in one way or another, to the state of things now deplored. The imputation is possible only because of his frequent intermeddling, and the strange want of sagacity which characterizes several of his transactions, considering them simply as transactions intended to promote public interests.

It is desirable so to adjust the financial policy of the Government that all occasion for special operations of any kind, in its name or behalf, shall cease. We can scarcely hope for this under Mr. MCCULLOCH's management, but the country has a right to demand it at the hands of his successor, as a part of that plan for improving the public credit which the Republican Party is pledged to carry out. Meanwhile, the attention of thoughtful financiers may be usefully directed to the possibility of introducing into bank management a greater regard for the general welfare, and a more sturdy resistance to speculative selfishness, than now prevails.

The Political Lull—From Action to Speculation.

The lull has come after the roaring November storm. Always, the interval between the Presidential contest and the assembling of Congress is politically dull enough, and this year unusually so. It has been a hard-fought campaign, beginning far back in May, and substantially a full twelvemonth ago. Rest is grateful after so long and strong a pull, and people demand and deserve a partial let-up in political excitement. This year the hoarse political tempest has so promptly subsided that already there is a great calm, with now and then some brief puff of wind, hardly strong enough to stir a *canard*.

This, then, is the vacation season in national politics—the month's holidays, after the great November examination, in which that smart lad SEYMOUR was "plucked," and his mischievous comrade BLAIR demerited and dismissed, while the "boy in blue," GRANT, with that well-beloved youth, COLFAX, carried off respectively first and second honors. When Congress convenes, "school begins" again. But meanwhile the political prophets are not too much fatigued to prognosticate. Tireless they, they never have any reaction in augury. The correspondents are all busy at Cabinet-making for GRANT; each oracle knows quite certainly the "slate" that is made up, and no two agree. This, however, is harmless amusement; and, in default of political action, it is all very well to indulge somewhat freely in political speculation. It is not an intoxicating tipple,—this modicum of "Cabinet news" which the reporters daily measure out to us,—and we may quaff it without peril.

One thing, however, is sure, namely, that no President for thirty years has had less trouble than Gen. GRANT need have, in this same business of selecting a Cabinet. His advantage over most of his predecessors is this, that he had no rivals for nomination, since his party sought him for the Presidency, not he his party. Former Presidents, both Republican and Democratic, have frequently been embarassed by the necessities of representing in their Cabinets all the diverse elements which were represented in the Nominating Convention. Take President PIERCE, for example. FRANK PIERCE was only the small residuary factor in that Presidential equation of 1852 which the Democratic Convention undertook to solve—he remained extant, to his own and everybody else's astonishment, after all the larger factors had been successively ciphered out by mutual cancellation. To a somewhat less degree, his experience was that of his predecessors, TAYLOR, POLK, HARRISON, and so on, as well as that of his successors.

Where a candidate is nominated among a crowd of neck-and-neck competitors, where his fortune is the result of a bargain or a compromise, Cabinet-making, Minister-making and office-filling in general become a most delicate and vexatious business, whose upshot generally is that those seekers who get nothing go off "mad," thinking they ought to have had something, and those who get something are equally angry not to have got more. In such cases the great trouble is that there are a great many "men with claims"—and a man who has "claims," is a dreadful character, the most intolerable bore in existence.

But all this trouble President GRANT leaps at the outset. A Democratic contemporary makes pretence that "his troubles are just beginning — the great Cabinet troubles." How so? What pledges has he given? Whom did he barter away from getting the nomination? The office sought him, not he the office. That is his peculiar advantage, as we have said, over those who were compelled to quench rivals. His nomination was *unanimous*, on the first ballot. Mr. IGNATIUS DONNELLY once had some peculiar theories regarding hand organs, monkeys, coppers, the WASHBURNE family, and Gen. GRANT; but IGNATIUS was not appreciated by his devoted constituents, who failed to return him last Tuesday—and accordingly his speculations may be dismissed without comment.

GRANT has the rare advantage, we repeat, of being utterly untrammeled. And we confidently believe that he will so use that advantage as to select the *best* men. He has nothing to *pay*—he has all to *give*. His true policy will be to choose the men who are best fitted to aid him. In his career hitherto he has shown himself peculiarly skilled in knowledge of men, and in the selection of those who would "pull together." He is too good a soldier, of course, not to know that he must have men about him in whom he can put thorough confidence, and who understand their business. Saving that necessity he is free to distribute his Cabinet portfolios as suits best the interests of the country. This is not our idea of "trouble."

Good Feeling and Good Sense.

A gratifying proof of returning reason, as a result of the Republican triumph, is reported by our Charleston correspondent. The Governor of South Carolina, it appears, has been waited upon by WADE HAMPTON and other prominent Democrats of the State, who announce their acceptance of the situation and their purpose hereafter to confine opposition within peaceable and lawful limits. They recognize the election of GRANT as a verdict of the nation in support of reconstruction; and under this impression they propose to sustain the new Government, to uphold its acts, and to rely upon the ballot-box for effecting whatever changes they deem desirable in the local Government. Fortified with this evidence of growing harmony, Gov. SCOTT is coming to New-York to seek aid for an enterprise essential to the success of the railway system of the State, and in other respects to invite the coöperation of Northern capital for the development of its resources.

This is the beginning of the peace which all now hope for. The step taken by the South Carolina Democrats is eminently prudent, and cannot be too soon imitated by the same class in other States. Foiled in their efforts to overturn reconstruction, the best thing possible is to accept it, and to make the best of it under the law. If it require amendment, the people of each State have the power of adapting it to their wishes; and this should be enough. The formal declaration that it is now regarded as enough for South Carolina will doubtless exercise a wide influence throughout the South, and we may expect to witness an extension of the movement thus happily begun. There is nothing to hinder it but passion and prejudice, and these must gradually yield to a sense of the folly of opposing the national will.

Already, therefore, the beneficial influence of GRANT's election makes itself manifest. When it shall be fully and frankly acknowledged, as in South Carolina, the South may confidently seek from the North the material succor which will hasten the return of prosperity.

The Fluctuations of Gold.

The price of gold has been fluctuating of late in a manner very damaging to business and the public interests.

It is one of the worst evils of the high premium upon coin that it is constantly unsettling prices, and that it gives opportunity for variation of values so wide as to disturb the legitimate and healthy course of trade. The elements of risk and uncertainty which it has introduced into all commercial transactions affect the well-being of all classes of the community, and work injury to all lines of business.

There can be no permanent remedy for these evils but in the resumption of specie payments—that is, in the appreciation of the currency to the value of its face, and the value of the gold which it assumes to represent. Every point of decline in the premium on gold—every point of advance in the price of bonds—is a step in that direction; but while the movements are apt at any moment to be reversed, we must look for a continuance of the financial distraction and business confusion from which we have suffered so long and grievously.

From one cause or another, the premium, which has been gradually moving downward of late until toward the close of last week it reached 32—33, has, during the past day or two, been again forced upward. We don't suppose any man could give a satisfactory or intelligent reason for this reverse. The reason assigned by those who take the trouble to think of reason at all, would probably be some inconsequential action of Secretary MCCULLOCH, or some small transaction it was supposed he might attempt. They would never trouble themselves with the large and comprehensive grounds of faith in the national solvency and credit. The assurance of the honorable dealing of the Government in regard to the debt—the fact of unbounded national prosperity and great crops of exportable staples, the state of exchanges, the vigor of the Treasury, the strength of our foreign credit, the hopeful future opened up by the peaceful and powerful administration of President GRANT—these elements, that are of such vital importance in a true survey of the situation, are overlooked or undervalued. What matters it, in reality, if Mr. MCCULLOCH were to re-issue a few millions of the greenbacks that were incontinently withdrawn last year? Does that invalidate the credit of the nation, or should it be counted against the general sweep of things? And suppose, after all, he were not to release them, what basis would those who are now fearful of it then have to stand upon?

It is the puerile work of speculators to bring up such points as are now made use of. And those employed by other parties of speculators are equally puerile. What matters it, in reality, whether the Treasury sells a few millions of gold every month? The coin in its possession is, in any event, a security for the public credit. We know that Mr. MCCULLOCH has, within the last few days, suspended gold sales; but what if the changed state of the market, and the rise in the premium were to lead him to resume them? The incident would be of the slightest consequence, yet we may see it at any hour affect the premium seriously, as well as the course of business.

If people were guided in these things by some knowledge of financial principles, by some comprehension of the basis of credit, by some intelligible idea of the laws that must certainly, in spite of petty manipulations and temporary accidents, control the course of affairs, there would be fewer of the meaningless fluctuations that have wrought ruin to so many individuals, and such serious disturbances to business.

The Oyster War.

The die is cast. The Lexington—nay, the *Sumter* of the Oyster War is already recorded in history. But whereas at the Sumter affair of 1861 not a boat was sunk, nor a man mortally wounded, in this late naval engagement on Tyler's Creek three vessels were scuttled and captured, and one man (reported) killed. It seems clear, therefore, that somebody ought to "recognize" both sets of combatants as "belligerent Powers," having naval capacities. What says Mr. ROEBUCK?

Aesthetically regarded, a duller, more sedentary, more unvivacious animal than the oyster, one less provocative of enthusiasm or less likely to stimulate men to deadly combat, can hardly be conceived. Even his profoundest admirers approach him with ill-concealed disgust during a full third of the year, it never having been disputed by the wise, since the *dictum* of BUTLER, in 1599, that "it is unseasonable and unwholesome, in all months that have not an R in their name, to eat an oyster"—though, to be sure, as Dr. HOLMES says, the oyster *may* be seen, even in midsummer, at fairs, "naked in the sunny saucer, waiting to be swooped up by indiscriminating rustics, to whom the salt-sea mollusk, in his most demoralized condition, is always the chiefest of luxuries." We sometimes hear of the "pensive oyster." One American poet tenderly calls him the "sad oyster." But, with all his lachrymose nature, his reminder of briny tears, how much real, genuine, sympathetic melancholy is there, we ask, about this bivalve?

Yet here we find the oyster the cause of a war, the centre of a military situation, the stolen necklace of a court quarrel, the apple thrown by Discord, the Helen that fires a Troy. Smith's Island is become an historic battle-ground since the decisive battle of Thursday. Maryland and Virginia are standing on their "reserved rights;" Virginia revenue steamers have hotly engaged Maryland oyster boats, and already one Virginian has bit the sacred soil. Gov. SWANN's "navy" is expected to proceed to the spot forthwith, under instructions to steal all the enemy's chronometers.

Such is the "military situation." This war, be it remembered, was presaged in the Virginia Convention of last year, where for several days oysters got the better of reconstruction, and ruled as the sensational topic of the times. Some of the finest speeches of the session were made on this oyster question, recalling the "palmy days" of Virginian oratory. How the present hostilities will come out it is idle to prognosticate. We only know that to the hardy "toilers of the sea," in the disputed region, this question outweighs a million Presidential elections. It "stirs a fever in the blood of age and makes the infants' sinews strong as steel." We know, too, that there is a "boundary question" involved—always an interminable dispute.

Meanwhile the *casus belli*, the oyster himself, remains fixed in his bed, and refuses to be torn from his native soil by the inhuman dredger without a struggle. Perhaps Government may settle the difficulty by taking the oysters and dividing the shells equally between Maryland and Virginia. At all events, it is clear that ostracism never before has been so large a question in American politics.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Republicans of this City have it in their power to exercise a great, and, perhaps, a decisive, influence upon the charter election in December. There is no doubt that a Democrat will be chosen to the Mayoralty in place of HOFFMANN; but the Republicans possess the power to compel the nomination and secure the election of a candidate with some claims to *honesty*—Democrat though he may be.

The gallant Admiral FARRAGUT has again returned to his native land. The cruise of the frigate *Franklin* has been the most remarkable cruise ever accomplished by any vessel of the American navy. Admiral FARRAGUT has visited all parts of Europe, and has received, or been received by, almost all the monarchs of the continent—from the King of Belgium to the King of Greece, from the Czar of Russia to the Sultan of Turkey. He has borne the American flag and the glory of the American name wherever he went; and he has been honored as no American citizen ever before was honored. His countrymen will welcome back to his native land the greatest sailor of the Republic, and the first naval hero of modern times.

We don't suppose it very likely that President GRANT will adopt the suggestion of the *Tribune* to "reward his minor coadjutors in the work of suppressing the rebellion by giving them places in his Cabinet." It would certainly be a very fine thing to give all the "minor coadjutors" places in a Cabinet; but as the number of GRANT's Cabinet officers will be rather limited, it will be impossible for him to go very far in gratifying them. Suppose, instead of making them Cabinet officers, he were to try and save some of them from grinding organs on Broadway?

The Broadway Bridge is to be demolished. The Common Council yesterday issued a peremptory order that the work of laying it low must begin within five days. The structure cost $14,000, and great expectations were connected with it at the time it was put up.

We have had occasion lately, in more quarters than one, to see the bad effects of a habit, largely indulged in by public officials, of neglecting their legitimate duties to take part in the excitements of a political campaign. In Brooklyn, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the result of this sort of thing was shown in a way by no means complimentary to the District-Attorney or his Assistant. It seems they have devoted themselves so exclusively to politics of late that when the Grand Jury was impaneled, it was found there was no criminal business ready for them to act upon. Getting Grand Jurors together in this manner involves business men in a heavy tax, and it is very disagreeable to them to have to be drawn aside merely to find that, by reason of the District-Attorney neglecting the public business, they have nothing to do.

We have very little doubt that President GRANT will offer Admiral FARRAGUT a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. FARRAGUT is not only an officer of heroic achievements, but a man of great administrative capacity and of extensive knowledge in all that pertains to naval affairs. He would give wisdom, strength and glory to the Cabinet of President GRANT.

It is already reported from Washington that Gen. GRANT's quarters are infested by office-hunters. We don't believe he will suffer himself to be troubled with them much, or long. He possesses resources equal to the occasion. He has work which must be attended to. He has sufficient independence of character to make his presence anything but attractive to bores. We shall soon see him down on them, flank and rear.

The Democracy of Tennessee are already talking about nominating ANDREW JOHNSON as next Governor of the State. We have no doubt that Mr. JOHNSON would accept a nomination either for Governor or Senator. He is not the man to go willingly out of political life while he retains his vitality and pluck. He has a great deal of fight in him yet, and he means to let his enemies know it before he gets through with them.

Now that GRANT has been elected to the Presidency by a sweeping majority, we should like the Democrats to tell us whether they believe that the liberties of the country have been overthrown, whether a sanguinary despotism is to be established, whether the Constitution is to be trampled under foot, and whether the prosperity of the country is to be blasted. Before the election we were told all these things, and worse things than these, would happen in case of GRANT's success. How does it look now?

It is very nice to think we can't have Cuba, even if we want it—altogether a new sensation. We had begun to think we should be forced out of sheer kindness to annex all insular creation. Every little island on the globe was flinging itself at our heads—St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Domingo, St. John, Cuba and all the Carribees, to say nothing of the Cannibal Isles, the Aleutian Isles and the Sandwich Isles; nay, a tooth-treaty with the Fejee Isles and a coffee-pot treaty with Madagascar—this was the way the thing looked a while ago. We draw a long breath to have Cuba gracefully retire from the competition. But, after all, may not this prove to be only a tropic wile, artfully designed to make us more eager to buy the "ever-faithful?"

ROSEVELT, of the "Fisheries Commission," has discovered that GENIO C. SCOTT writes for the TIMES, (a fact of which we were not aware,) and that he wrote the paragraph which stated that SCOTT was gratified to know that, though Gov. SEYMOUR was defeated for the Presidency, he still held the office of Fish Commissioner. Mr. ROSEVELT intimates that SCOTT had been rendered very bitter because he had not been appointed on the Commission. SCOTT says in reference to the Commission, that he has always thought that ROSEVELT had reason to be proud of his associates on it, though he could not say the same for HORATIO SEYMOUR and SETH GREEN. Then, as to the salary of $1,000, to be divided between the three Commissioners, which it seems they are not to have, we think the amount should be increased, because the arduous duties "up Salt River" were not contemplated before the Presidential nomination, when the bill was put through by Hon. WILLIAM TWEED.

An interesting bit of fashion gossip comes from Germany. It appears that a conference of German ladies of wealth and position has been held at Stuttgart, at which a motion was agreed to declaring the necessity of modifying women's toilettes, with a view to check the extravagance, the bad taste, and incessant changes of their vestments. The conference then directed the Association for the Education and Amelioration of the Condition of Women to organise a commission composed of painters, doctors, tailors and modistes, for the purpose of suggesting new toilettes. The *Gazette des Femmes* will publish the recommendations of the Commission, and hereafter we shall see none but modest, sensible, economical fashions, the "Girl of the Period" will disappear, and men will be at their wits end for something to twit women with.

In reference to GRANT's position as General of the Armies of the United States, and the appointment of his successor when he resigns his commission, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the law creating the grade of General does not contemplate *succession*. When Gen. GRANT resigns the office will expire with the acceptance of his resignation. The highest rank in the army will then be that of Lieutenant-General, in which grade SHERMAN has no peer. It will be within the discretion of Congress to determine whether he shall be promoted to the still higher grade, and it will require a special law, as in the case of GRANT, to do so. In that event it is probable that SHERIDAN would be made Lieutenant-General.

If it be true that a number of turbulent fellows in this City have been trying to get up a filibustering demonstration against Cuba, they might as well save themselves the trouble. They will never be permitted to leave this country on any such adventure; and if they were, it would be the worst thing for them, as they would very soon find themselves in the hands of the ferocious negro who operates the *garrote* in Havana. The Captain General lately told our Consul at Havana that any foreigner caught inciting insurrection would be promptly tried by military commission.

The juvenile son of the French Emperor is a remarkable youth. We learn from the latest history of his life and career that "when his face is calm the Prince is strikingly like the Empress; but when he is excited, and even when he merely laughs his resemblance to the Emperor is undeniable." This is very curious; and we may be sure that when a boy resembles either his father or his mother, according to the moods of his mind, neither his parentage nor his legitimacy can be justly disputed. We are further told that he exhibits a "kind of haughty modesty," and "never enters into discussion with older persons, while he is passionately addicted to doing so with his playmates." We are sure everybody will concede that, for such a grand trait of character, he ought to receive a medal. But the most extraordinary thing we are told about the young Prince is his opinion of his male parent. "His father he treats above all, as the Emperor, whom he looks upon as the greatest monarch of all times." No one will deny that a Prince who has arrived at this conclusion, with a full knowledge of all the great rulers of history, and an unbiased judgment upon their respective merits, is eminently fitted to be the successor of his father. And it must be conceded by all just minds that it was cruel in the Emperor, when asked about his son's progress in knowledge, to say, "Satisfactory, but mediocre."

Rents are still high enough, in all conscience. But it is easier for people in want of houses to get them now than it has been at any time for years past. The activity in house-building has been very great, particularly up town; and if there were good means of communication, the people would find it an easy thing to suit themselves in the matter of residences. Then, again, tens of thousands of townsfolk have taken up their abode out of the City within the past year or two, and have found comfortable and economical houses within a radius of twenty or thirty miles from the City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The twenty-seventh season of the New-York Philharmonic Society will commence, so far as rehearsals are concerned, on Friday afternoon, the 13th inst.—the first concert taking place on Saturday evening, the 8th of December. Prof. DOREMUS, the President of the Society—and let us remark that the Society is most fortunate in having such a President—says, in a few prefatory and pertinent remarks, that "it will be the aim of the Society to present a series of musical entertainments of the highest artistic merit, which, it is hoped, will prove a source of pride, pleasure and profit to the public as well as to its members. Being the oldest association for instrumental music in this City and on this continent, the members feel confident that they can appeal to all lovers of classical music in New-York and its environs, for their cordial approbation and support. As it has always been a primary object of the Philharmonic Society to develop and cultivate a taste for the highest order of music, the system of public rehearsals has been adopted, where the celebrated works of the greatest composers could be studied. Hence there will be, as in years past, three public rehearsals on the Friday afternoons preceding each concert. The number of concerts and rehearsals has been increased, without a corresponding increase in the price of tickets to associate members, in hopes of adding greatly to this list, for it is earnestly desired that this shall become a school of classical music, attractive to professional and amateur musicians. To this end, is asked the zealous coöperation of members of the musical profession, of all former subscribers, and of good citizens who love the creation of a taste for things pure and soul-elevating."

The system of extra concert tickets to associate and subscribing members for $1, has been abolished. The following orchestral works will be performed under the conductorship of Herr CARL BERGMANN, the orchestra consisting of 100 performers:

SYMPHONIES:	
No. 1 in C	Beethoven.
No. 3 "Eroica," Eb	Beethoven.
Symphonie, Bb	Haydn.
No. 5 "Reformation, in D" (first time by the Society)	Mendelssohn.
No. 4 D minor	Schumann.
Two parts from unfinished Symphony (first time by the Society)	Schubert.
SYMPHONIC POEMS.	
"On the Mountain" (first time in America)	Liszt.
"Ideale" (first time by the Society)	Liszt.
Two parts from "Symphonie Fantastique"	Berlioz.
The whole music with choruses and declamation to "Manfred" (first time)	Schumann.
OVERTURES.	
"Hamlet" (first time in America)	Gade.
"Semiramide" (first time in America)	Catel.
"Iphigenia"	Gluck.
"Lenore," No. 3	Beethoven.
"Faust"	Wagner.
Concert No. 2, in A (first time in America)	Hiller.
"Melusine"	Mendelssohn.
Three parts from "Suite" (first time by the Society)	Bach.

The artists who have expressed their willingness to assist at the different concerts are Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mme. PAREPA ROSA, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Mme. URSO, Herr OLE BULL, Mr. S. B. MILLS. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the distinguished tragedian, has consented to deliver the soliloquy of *Manfred*, from BYRON's poem. The choral parts will be performed by the Liederkranz Society.

MEMORIAL CONCERT.

The friends of Mr. EDMUND REMACK had a preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon, to take steps for getting up a grand memorial concert in aid of the family of the deceased. Mr. WM. STEINWAY presided, and after certain preliminary matters had been attended to, such as organising and forming committees, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, at 3:30 o'clock, when it is hoped that a large deputation of Mr. REMACK's friends may be present. The concert will take place at Steinway Hall, on Saturday, the 21st inst., and will unquestionably be the most brilliant of the season.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mrs. LANDER began a brief engagement at this house last evening, and produced her new tragedy on the subject of "Marie Antoinette." The piece is nearly identical with GIACOMETTI's drama, in which Mme. RISTORI appeared last season. The sets of the scenes, even, are copied, although here and there occurs a variation, (not always in taste, as the garden set of the first act,) and the dialogue has been very literally translated in most parts. Some curtailments have been made, (notably the omission of the Mirabeau scenes,) but in the main the Italian play has been closely followed, with the natural result of making the American version altogether too long, even for an American audience. A fatal defect in this "Marie Antoinette," too, is that it makes no allowance for the good or bad habit that an American audience has of looking out for something on which to feed its appetite for the absurd. The orthodox writer of melodramas satisfies that hunger with a comic underplot, and by so doing saves his terrors whole, and even SHAKESPEARE did not disdain the use of a fool in his deepest tragedies to break the chain of crime or terror in his plays.

The new drama is very well mounted, although some improvements might have been made, both in the scenery and the costuming. The grouping and stage business of the mob in the third act was picturesquely and intelligently ordered, and the performance, as a whole, went off with spirit.

Mrs. LANDER plays the part of the Queen with much grace and feeling, but never surrenders herself wholly to the emotion of the scene. She is always precise, always careful and always cold. *Marie Antoinette* is a wonderful part for a great actress, who is capable of displaying nearly the whole range of tragic power, and it absolutely demands, in the first two acts, that she shall put forth every art of womanly fascination. Mrs. LANDER is not a great artist, but she is a studious one, and the results of much careful rehearsal of gesture and measured declamation are observable in her performance of this unfortunate heroine. Mr. TAYLOR gave an excellent personation of *King Louis XVI.* This gentleman seems to have profited well by experience; and while he has plenty of energy on occasion, now and then rather too much, he knows how to be quiet, and last evening toned his performance into pleasant harmony with the business required of him. Mr. BECKS as *De Lauzun* was rather too finikin in his ways for that distinguished courtier. MARIE ANTOINETTE was fond of the gay spirits of her Court, but not of its idiots. Mr. JACK and Mr. WILLIAMSON gave free and easy portraits of the mob leaders. The drama will be repeated all this week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Here, also, Signor GIACOMETTI, the Italian dramatist who furnished Mme. RISTORI with her two most profitable plays, was honored with a translation last evening. Mrs. BOWERS appeared for the first time since her return from the Pacific, in a version of that distinguished foreigner's tragedy of "Elizabeth, Queen of England." In respect of costumes and scenery the English Queen fared better than the French. The dresses and stage appointments of "Elizabeth" as presented at Niblo's are handsome and consistent with each other. The scenery, although it has the gloss of newness, is not always so consistent, however. The play itself is much the same as that English version in which Mrs. LANDER has already appeared, and therefore requires no detailed account here. Mrs. BOWERS' personation of the Queen has some grave faults of excess, as in the throne scene, where she cowers and expresses too much fear of *Essex's* wordy rage. Her voice is more often at fault; it fails her whenever she has violent emotion to express—and everybody knows the character of *Elizabeth* is full of violent emotion. Her passion, from this cause, sounds often like petulance. The voice may not obey the prompting of the will, or there may be defect of that higher dramatic genius which can make words sound as "thoughts that breathe." Whatever the cause, she fails to express by voice such phases of the character of *Elizabeth* as we have in the scene with *Essex*, and the scene of partial frenzy after signing that gallant's death-warrant. Yet where the emotion to be expressed is more tender than violent, Mrs. BOWERS often attains great delicacy—though even then, perhaps, with too much visible effort. Mr. McCOLLUM looked *Essex* well, but acted the part stiffly, and only abandoned himself to the scene once, and that in the loud declamatory episode of the third act. His voice does not always correspond to the sentiment of the words he utters, and he failed provokingly to give the proper significance to the tender lines of the second act—the only incident in which the subject of love is broached throughout the play. Some of the imperfectnesses among the lesser people last evening were absurd and amusing. What can the stage manager be about?

"Elizabeth" will be played every night. The audience last night was quite small, but extremely liberal of applause.

Miscellaneous.

Prof. RAYMOND will give his first reading in the theatre of the Union League Club to-night. It is looked forward to with much interest, and will undoubtedly reward public expectation. The subject is SHAKESPEARE'S "Twelfth Night."

Prof. ROHDE's remarkable exhibition called "Earth and Man" will continue at Allemania Hall for a week longer. We are glad to notice that the schools are beginning to take advantage of its instructive character.

Debut of an American Artiste.

From the London Times, Oct. 27.

At the Royal Italian Opera, last night, the always-popular "Somnambula" was the opera, and Miss MINNIE HAUCK, who has had about a year's probation in America, assumed the very arduous part of the heroine. Such an undertaking by a mere girl—for we understand, and can readily believe, that she has not yet accomplished her eighteenth year—showed, perhaps, a larger amount of courage than of judgment, and this more especially in so vast a theatre as Covent Garden. But that certain passages in Miss HAUCK's *Amina* were less successful than others, and that the whole wanted the completeness of execution which only ripe experience can insure, must in no way be understood to signify that her performance was not one of very remarkable promise. We have, indeed, very little hesitation in stating our belief that the young lady is in possession of most of the gifts which by assiduous cultivation may eventually be turned to brilliant account. She has a pure soprano voice, light and flexible, sweet and penetrating, even throughout its range, and produced in the most legitimate manner. In subdued passages her tones are charming, while the soundness of her training and the excellence of her method are declared in the fact that her intonation is invariably perfect. She phrases, too, admirably, and though not yet a complete mistress of what the Italians term "agilitè," which perhaps can with tolerable fidelity be translated as fluency in the delivery of florid passages, she more than atones for this by other qualities no less important and valuable. Miss HAUCK, in short, is young, and has much to acquire; but her youth, accompanied as it is by a grace at once natural and prepossessing, may be reckoned as an attraction in itself. It was difficult not to be strongly interested in her from the very moment she appeared, not to wish her success after the first phrases of *Amina's* address to her companions, and not to feel convinced, at the end of the cavatina, that rich promise had been revealed in that one performance. * * * * "Ah non giunge" was certainly not on a par with the rest of Miss HAUCK's performance. For the adequate delivery of this—whether the, to a foreigner, distressingly high pitch of our orchestras, or the sense that upon the climax of her evening's exertion depended her more or less qualified success, or whatever else may have been the cause—her powers seemed by no means equal. To make a comparative failure, however, in "Ah non giunge," after having pleased and satisfied everybody in the preceding parts of the opera, is not an unpardonable sin; and with the fact before us that Miss HAUCK did not achieve what might have been expected of her in this, which is always expected to be the culminating point in a representation of the "Somnambula," we are not the less convinced that the young American lady is destined to become an ornament to a profession in which it is not difficult to attain a merely respectable position, but extremely difficult to win the highest honors. Young talent of a high order is now-a-days so rare, that not to welcome heartily the apparition of a dramatic singer of such indisputable promise as Miss MINNIE HAUCK would be equivalent to showing an indifference to art progress.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The mails of the Inman steamship *City of Paris*, with English dates to Oct. 29, reached this City yesterday, the steamer having arrived off the bar late Sunday afternoon. Our packages, though somewhat incomplete, owing to a failure to connect at Queenstown, offer the summary of European intelligence as printed below.

SPAIN.

Progress of Republicanism—Abolition of Slavery in Cuba—The New Loan—Partial Recognition of the New Government by France—Financial Reforms—The New Law on the Press—Public Instruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Oct. 25, 1868.

There is no mistaking the fact that republicanism is making rapid progress here. Men who a few weeks ago scouted the idea of republican institutions for Spain, are now half converts to it. This change of feeling has been brought about by a calm review of the situation. A close examination of the merits of the various pretenders to the throne, brings people to the conclusion that there are elements of danger and insecurity connected with all of them. They ask themselves, in this condition of things, why the Spanish people should not make the experiment of trying to govern themselves. The moderation and good sense exhibited by the Democratic Party, and the order and tranquillity which prevail throughout the kingdom under a Government which is merely provisional, and which employs only argument and persuasion as its means of control, encourage this idea. The longer the convocation of the Cortes is delayed, the more progress it will make. The foolish letters addressed by PRIM to the Paris journals, an incredible indiscretion in a man in his position, have helped the cause of Republicanism immensely. They evince a desire to forestall the national will, and to furnish arguments against one of the forms of government which has the strongest claims to its sympathy. The effect of this has been to weaken the popularity of the writer, and to excite against him the suspicion of selfish and ambitious motives.

The Democracy are in the meanwhile improving the chances which the mistakes of the partisans of the monarchical system are opening to them. The dissolution of the Juntas, a measure to which they could not consistently object, having deprived them of powerful auxiliaries throughout the country, they have already supplied their place by an organization the influence of which will make itself felt before the elections. Two secret meetings of this party were convoked in this week. At the first, held on Thursday, a resolution was adopted directing the nomination by the Democrats in the various electoral districts throughout the kingdom of local committees, each of which is to send a delegate to the directing body in Madrid. Other arrangements were made for perfecting the organization, and it was unanimously resolved that the attitude assumed by the party should be one of expectancy, that it would do nothing to embarrass the Provisional Government, but that it should bring to bear all legitimate influences on the election to the Cortes of candidates professing Republican opinions. Another meeting of the party is to be held to-day, so that you see it is preparing to enter upon an active electioneering campaign after the American fashion. As no Government influence can be exercised in the elections, and the Progressists and Union Liberals have no programme, the chances will be in favor of the Democrats, though their numbers at present are numerically smaller than those of the two other parties combined. In the papers of this morning appears a programme from Señor ORENSE, one of the most advanced of the Spanish Democrats. He demands as the form of Government best suited to the country, a federal Republic, with a single Assembly elected annually by universal suffrage, and a President elected for an unlimited term, but subject to be dismissed from office at the will of the people.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN CUBA.

I attended on Thursday last the abolition meeting held in Price's Circus under the Presidency of Señor OLOZAGA. Before I describe the scene, let me relate to you the history of abolition in Spain.

In 1864 a few individuals, not more than half a dozen in number, met in a small room in Madrid to consider the possibility of getting up a movement for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba. Then, as now, arguments were used against the policy of pushing for an unconditional measure of liberation. Finally, however, the zeal of one or two advocates of this measure of justice prevailed, and from this small beginning has arisen an organization which counts hundreds of thousands among its members, and which, starting without a single journal as its organ, has now eighty-seven journals more or less committed to its views.

On squeezing my way into the building in which the meeting was held, I found it crowded to the roof with well-dressed people—a considerable portion of whom were ladies. The pillars were ornamented with flags and shields bearing the names of CLARKSON, BUXTON, CHANNING, GARRISON, SUMNER, TAPPAN, LABOULAYE, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and other of the prominent advocates of the cause of the negro. Señor OLOZAGA (Sallustiano) presided, and was supported on his right and left by LUIS MARIA PASTOR and Gen. PIERRAD. On taking his seat the Chairman was welcomed with several rounds of applause, and in a brief address expressed himself entirely in accord with the object of the meeting. The assembly was then addressed by Señor ECHEGARAY, member of the Superior Junta, and Señor MORET Y PRENDERGAST, a young but brilliant orator who is destined to take a prominent part in the affairs of the country. While approving of emancipation, Señor MORET declared that it was a question that demanded deep consideration, and that on its solution depended the preservation or loss of the Island of Cuba. He was followed by Señor LABRA, who not only proclaimed himself in favor of the immediate emancipation of the negroes, but declared that they should be allowed to take part in the election of Deputies to the Constituent Cortes the same as the whites. A resolution was then presented, signed by Mme. CAROLINE CORONADO, (wife of Mr. PERRY, Secretary of the American Legation,) the Marquise DE NEVARES, and other ladies, calling for the immediate abolition of slavery. The Chairman adroitly managed to shelve this proposition, but stated that every effort should be used to induce the Government to declare free all children of slaves born since the 17th of September. During the proceedings two poetical effusions by Mrs. PERRY, one dedicated to the memory of LINCOLN, and the other "To the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba," were read by the Chairman and Mlle. JULIA ALONZO. Toward the close Mrs. PERRY herself was called to the platform, and attempted to address the meeting, but was prevented from proceeding by her emotion. She recited a sonnet instead, and by way of reward was elected by acclamation President of the Ladies' Abolition Society of Madrid.

I have heard some severe strictures passed on the impropriety of a lady in Mrs. PERRY's position (as wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy) taking part in a demonstration of this kind. The opponents of emancipation are especially bitter against her. I have no opinion myself to offer on the subject. The question is one of taste rather than of diplomatic regulation. It certainly does not justify all the indignation expended upon it. The example set by Mrs. PERRY will, I venture to say, find but few imitators.

THE NEW LOAN.

No definitive resolution in regard to the new loan was arrived at in the council of Ministers held on Thursday last. From the discussion which took place, however, it is more than probable that the Government will emit a loan of 2,000,000,000 of reals, to be subscribed for in small amounts, both in Spain and abroad. In my next I shall have something to say on the subject of the financial reforms in contemplation, and of the security which they offer to those who may feel disposed to invest their money in the new loan.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND FRANCE.

A dispatch from Paris states that the French Government has received M. MEROY as Chargé d'Affaires of Spain until the new Ambassador from the Provisional Government is appointed. It is also affirmed that England has recognized the new Government in the same informal way.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

The Minister of Finances has decided on removing the unjust duty from the following articles: Sugar, cocoa, coffee, tea, canelbe, pepper and codfish. It is also probable that the duty will be reduced upon, if not entirely taken off, coal.

THE NEW LAW ON THE PRESS.

Before I give you the provisions of the decree issued yesterday regarding the Press, let me just state for the information of your readers the position in which matters stand under the old law. All proprietors of newspapers were compelled to submit a copy of them, previous to their publication, to the Civil Governor, who crossed out with his pen such articles as he did not feel justified in permitting to appear. If, in despite of this veto, any of the forbidden articles or passages were published, the whole of the publication was seized and the incriminated article was sent to the Magistrate specially charged with this function, with instructions to proceed against the publisher. In order to obtain permission to publish a newspaper or journal of any sort, a security of $5,000 was required. As soon as a journal was proceeded against, this deposit became liable for the expenses of the prosecution, and the paper could not be published again until the deficiency thus occurring was made up. After a journal had been seized three times its publication could be arbitrarily suspended. The newspapers were subjected to a triple jurisdiction, namely: the civil Governor, a special censorship and a special judge. Each journal was required to have a responsible publisher, paying taxes to the amount of at least 2,000 reals annually.

Novels and romances were also subject to the censorship. The publisher was required to deposit two copies of each new work, and the censor approved or rejected it, just as it pleased him. There was no appeal from his decision. Theatrical pieces were subjected to similar regulations. Even advertisements, street posters and prospectuses had to be submitted to the Governor and the Press judge. Without the official stamps of these functionaries they could not be made use of. The newspapers were not allowed to be cried in the streets. On the issuance of this order the newsboys adopted the plan of selling them by means of a lantern on which the titles of the journals were painted. This was sometimes borne on a stick and sometimes attached to the cap. I need not say that under such restrictions the Spanish Press could not be in a very flourishing condition. Even now that they are removed, it is like an infant just learning to feel its legs.

The new law declares every Spaniard free to print and publish his ideas without being subject to any kind of preliminary authorization or form. Ordinary offences which may be committed through the medium of the Press are submitted to the dispositions of the penal code. The person responsible for the article incriminated is the author, and in case he cannot be got at, the director of the journal. In regard to books, pamphlets and flying sheets, the responsibility is to fall on the writer first, in default of him, on the publisher, and next on the printer. The journals which have no responsible director are to be considered as flying sheets.

The special Press Jury is suppressed, as is also the censorship of novels and of plays. Directors of theatres, and in their default the *impresarios*, (I confess I do not see the distinction,) are to be held responsible for the attacks which the pieces they represent may direct against morality or public order.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The *Gazette* of Thursday contains a decree making the following radical changes in the laws regulating popular education in Spain. Instruction is declared free. Every Spaniard is entitled to exercise it. To obtain academical degrees, it will not be necessary to study a fixed number of years; all that will be required will be a knowledge of the branches specified by the law. The student will have to be examined with the utmost rigor on each special subject, and can then only obtain his degree after proving his qualifications for it by a general examination. All the Professors of public establishments can only be appointed after successful competition. The Faculty of theology is suppressed in all the universities, but the Diocesan, perhaps, are authorized to organize theological studies in the seminaries on the plan that may seem most advisable to them.

Let me add that by another order of the Minister there has been withdrawn from the seminaries for the education of priests 5,990,000 reals, (about $300,000,) which was annually allowed them by the late Government.

The effect of these measures is to at once encourage the members of other sects to assert their rights. The descendants of the Spanish Jews who were banished from the Kingdom, and who are to be found scattered throughout Europe, but principally throughout Germany, have renewed the petition which they sent in to the Cortes some years ago to be permitted to return to "the ancestral soil," a phrase which sounds strange on the part of a people who claim the Holy Land as their past and future heritage. The Protestants resident in Madrid are also soliciting permission to build a church of their denomination in the Arguelles quarter. All this is legitimate, but I am sorry to see the spirit of Proselytism already assuming the offensive, at the risk of creating embarrassments for a Government which is preparing the way for substantial religious reforms. What good, for example, can be effected by such a crusade as has been undertaken by a couple of missionaries, (Englishmen, it is said,) who are traversing the city in all directions distributing Protestant Bibles? The great majority of the people to whom they give them cannot read, and it is beginning at the wrong end to attempt the propagandism of their faith in this way. If they do not want to make a miserable failure like that in which their efforts resulted in Ireland, let them profit by the new law and open schools for the instruction of the poor. Then they may accomplish something, without having the pain of reflection that their zeal for the propagation of their creed has been productive merely of strife and bloodshed.

POET MINISTERS.

Poets have generally been failures as Ministers, for statesmanship, as Mr. GLADSTONE would say, is made up of hard facts. In the transition state through which we are passing, however, there must be some recognition of the talent which has helped to bring about the revolution, by stimulating the patriotic impulses of the people. Accordingly no one is surprised at seeing Señor LOPEZ AYALA rewarded with the position of Minister of the Colonies, nor will any one grumble at the appointment M. FLORENTINO SAUR to a foreign mission, which is said to have been just decided on. Neither of these gentlemen has any special qualifications that I know of for ministerial positions, but the popular sentiment is gratified at their selection, and just now feeling dominates more or less over reason. When men like OLOZAGA, however, hold back from accepting public office, it is evident that they regard those who accept it merely as place-warmers. It is probable that of all the men now holding ministerial positions, not one will be left in them when a definitive Government is established. The Minister of Finances, a very able man, by the by, appeared to be fully persuaded of this fact in replying to the thanks of the merchants of Santander for suppressing the customs duties of Madrid and the Provincial Zones. "Much remains to be done," he said. "Commerce, like all other national industries, is struggling with obstacles which shackle its development. It is not for me to say that these will be all removed. Revolution uses up men quickly, and it is probable that I shall not long remain in my position. But as long as I direct the finances of the country I will devote myself to the removal of the barriers that prevent its growth, to the correction of abuses and to the favoring by every means possible the development of the national wealth." It is to be hoped that the anticipations of Señor FIGUEROLA in regard to the briefness of his own term of office will not prove correct. He is a man of large and practical views, and his thorough knowledge of the science of finance and perfect uprightness of purpose peculiarly fit him for the position which he occupies.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

It is stated that the editor of the *Liberté*, in pursuance of a promise made to PRIM before he left Paris, is about to visit the Spanish capital. It is heartily to be wished that he would remain away. Things are going on very well without his assistance, and it is not at all certain but that his presence among us would tend to complicate them. GIRARDIN is an admirable theorist, but a bad adviser. Too many cooks will spoil the revolutionary *pot-au-feu*. Cannot the editor of the *Liberté* for once keep his ladle out of the mess.

DON EMILIO CASTELAR.

The students of the University have prepared a grand reception for Señor CASTELAR, who returns from exile to-day. He occupied the chair of philosophy and history in the establishment, and was banished for his liberal opinions.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Beust Defines the Relations of the Empire.

The Vienna *New Free Press* of Oct. 27, publishes the following as the gist of Baron BEUST's declaration in yesterday's sitting of the Military Committee: "Austria maintains the best relations with France and England, and is also upon the most friendly footing with Italy. The latter Power, however, has not always complete freedom of action. Austria remains unchanged in her resolve to abandon all policy of revenge against Prussia. With Russia Austria also seeks to maintain friendly relations. In view, however, of the possibility of a conflict between France and Prussia, Austria is obliged to remain armed, as much to cause her own neutrality to be respected as to keep back other Powers who might be inclined to attack." The *New Free Press* also says that, in the course of further remarks, Baron BEUST spoke of the Danubian Principalities as nothing but a great arsenal.

In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the amended paragraphs three and four of the bill relative to mixed marriages were agreed to, and the entire bill was then read a third time. The Divorce bill then came under discussion. Replying to the attacks of Herr GRENTER upon the new fundamental laws, the laws upon religious subjects, and the bill for carrying them into effect, the Minister of Justice said that the Government was weary of this continuous struggle, and intended to take measures to bring it to a close. The Minister of the Interior said that the decrees for carrying out the laws on religious subjects had been solely caused by the instructions issued by the bishops. He added that whenever he met with resistance to the laws he should do his duty.

BELGIUM.

The Life of the Duke of Brabant Despaired of.

Brussels (Oct. 26) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

Without dealing further on the many and varied fluctuations which, since the month of August, have attended the illness of the heir to the throne of Belgium—fluctuations which you have made known to your numerous readers by the publication day by day of the official medical bulletins issued at Brussels—I had formed an opinion, in common with many of the highest medical authorities, that such a state of things afforded a certain amount of hope that the Prince might be cured. To-day, however, this hope has been completely destroyed, and the fatal event appears merely to depend upon a certain number of hours.

This morning the Prince, who had suffered severely from difficulty of breathing, had such a severe attack that it was thought he had passed from life to death. Drs. WIMMER and HENRIETTE, who relieve each other hourly, and are in attendance night and day, immediately summoned the King and the Queen. There is no occasion to dwell on the incidents of the mournful scene that ensued. Drs. SPRING and CROCQ were immediately sent for and speedily arrived.

In the short interval the Prince gave signs of returning animation.

The result of a consultation of the doctors was that the dropsy, momentarily uncontrollably aggravated, had pursued its ravages, and mounted to the heart.

The above-mentioned doctors were of opinion that it was necessary to have recourse to a second operation of puncture; but under the difficulty, or rather the all but impossibility, of performing that operation, they requested that three other physicians should be called in. This request having been granted, the seven doctors held a consultation, and came to the decision that the operation should be attempted.

Up to the present hour the issue of this grave decision is not known, and the next bulletin, which will be signed by the seven physicians, and give the result of an operation of which the doctors themselves entertain but slender hopes, is waited for with feverish anxiety.

The Ministers have been summoned to the Castle of Laeken, as well as Lieut.-Gen. Baron DE CHAZAL.

The Queen, whose health for some time has been seriously affected, has been obliged, by direction of the physicians, to keep to her apartments.

A Tribute from California to Gen. Grant.

The Humboldt (Cal.,) *Times* closes an article on political matters with the following tribute to Gen. GRANT:

"Humboldt County will give a good account of herself in November. GRANT and COLFAX are on every tongue, and their names will appear on nearly every ballot. The people may be misled by words, but they have a clean appreciation of great and honorable deeds. As no sophistry can prove little Mc. to be a great General and a true patriot, while the record of his fruitless campaigns is open before us, so no combination of words can fasten the odium of treason or imbecility on GRANT. Success vindicates every system of strategy. GRANT succeeded in crushing the rebellion, and it follows as the light the day, that he was patriotic enough to aim to do it, and had ability to accomplish the work. Here, too, is the place—this very Humboldt County—where the Copperhead Press say Gen. GRANT passed a part of his time in idleness and vice. Most of our people know him personally—knew him when his enemies say he was a drunken, worthless vagabond. And they will vote for him. They remember him with pleasure. They have followed his advancing fortunes with admiring eyes, and will be delighted to crown his public services by giving him the foremost place in the nation. The true principles of republican liberty have a firm hold on the inhabitants of Humboldt, and the Union Party is greatly in the ascendant. Their personal knowledge of Gen. GRANT will add to the strength of our ticket."

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Letter from Gerrit Smith to Gen. Grant—The Equal Rights of all Races of Men.

GERRIT SMITH has written a letter addressed to President GRANT, and dated Peterboro, Nov. 4. We quote the material portion of the letter:

The chief thing for which I took up my pen was to remind you of the deep desire of many hundred thousands, who voted for you, to have your Administration signalized by its cordial recognition of the equal rights of all races of men; by its downright and effective assertion that no man loses rights by being born in a skin of one color instead of another; and by its faithful, warm-hearted and successful endeavors to rid our country of this low and brutal antagonism of races. What your Administration shall be in other respects is of comparatively little consequence. Confident, however, may all be that, if right in this most comprehensive and vital respect, it will be right in every other essential one. No wonder that the Democratic Party was in favor of robbing the nation's creditors. The party that can rob a race of all the rights of manhood, and build and maintain itself on such robbery, is, of course, capable of every other robbery, because every other is infinitely less than this sweeping one. I said that this party was in favor of robbery—for it is now a party of the past only. It was not killed by the vote of yesterday. It was killed when slavery was killed. In losing slavery, it lost its tap-root—its indispensable nourishment. Its partial resurrection was only because of the reanimation of slavery. The prospect of this reanimation was blighted yesterday; and this Pro-Slavery Democratic Party has, therefore, fallen back into its grave, never again to rise, nor even attempt to rise, from it. Many a "Democratic Party" there may, hereafter, be in our country—but no one of them will be a Pro-Slavery Party, and, therefore, no one of them will be like this party, which was killed several years ago, and which lost yesterday all hope of a resurrection. Yesterday's vote has left no room for a Pro-Slavery Party, either now or hereafter. Most emphatically true is this, if the measures and influence of your Administration shall be withering and fatal to the caste-spirit—to that spirit which, more than all else, begets and fosters slavery.

Entirely reasonable is the confidence that your Administration, if it maintain the equal rights of all our races of men, will not fail of responding to all the essential claims of justice. Of no wrong to the nation's creditors will it be guilty. For universal suffrage it will be unyielding—not merely because, as the right to life, liberty and property is natural, so participation in the choice of those, at whose official disposal these possessions so largely lie, must also be a natural right; but because all have seen that nothing short of the ballot in the hands of those who have recently emerged from slavery can save them from being thrust back into it. The Governments which President JOHNSON set up in the South recognized no political rights in black men; and straightway these Governments set to work to reënslave them. It matters not, as regards my argument, that this new slavery was not literal chattel slavery. It had none of the alleviations incident to chattel slavery, and was, on the whole, more oppressive and cruel.

In this connection let me add that, far above all the other good, which will come from the purging of the nation of this malignant and cruel caste-spirit, will be the removal thereby of the greatest obstacle in the way of the Christ-religion. For the spirit of this religion cannot dwell in the bosom that cherishes the hatred of race. And, then, what so much as the spirit of this religion of nature and reason, justice and goodness, prepares the bosom to welcome sound political principles and cultivate sound political sentiments?

I saw, in your letter of August, 1863, that you had not, in your early life, made human rights one of your studies. Nevertheless, that, in the high office to which you were chosen yesterday, you will prove yourself to be their enlightened, impartial and successful defender, I cannot doubt. For, like the martyred and immortal LINCOLN, you are above the stupidity of not being able to change, and above the weakness of being ashamed to change. Indeed, while in your letter to which I have referred, you say that formerly you had not been "an abolitionist—not even what could be called anti-slavery"—you do, in the same letter, acknowledge yourself to have advanced so far as to insist on the abolition of slavery, and on there being no peace, which permits the existence of slavery. Moreover, in another of your letters written in the same month, you reach the altitude of declaring that "Human liberty is the only foundation of human government." Better still is your recent declaration to Mr. COLFAX that, in your Presidency, "we shall have the strong arm of the Executive, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, declaring and insuring to every citizen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safeguard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our national strength." But best of all, to prove your discernment and appreciation of human rights and your fidelity to them, was your acceptance of your nomination and of the righteous principles of the Republican Party. The grandest of all these principles is not no slavery, but universal suffrage; for the ballot is the mightiest protection of its possessor, not only from slavery, but from every other wrong. That universal suffrage is one of the principles of the Republican Party, is manifest from its being set up in the District of Columbia. Had this party as clear a constitutional right to set it up in the loyal States, all those States would also have been blessed with it. The acting of Congress on the question of suffrage in the disloyal States was under the law of war—was the exercise of the right of the conqueror.

Nor in your early life did you take the lead in saving a nation. But, when the time came for you to do so, you did so; and did so successfully, triumphantly. Nor in early life had you heard the call to help drive out of your country this mean and murderous antagonism of races. Since then, however, you have heard it, and have been obeying it. And, now, safely can your country rely on your wisdom and justice for what more she requires at your hands. These qualities, so eminent in you, have faithfully and fully met all the claims which your country has, in quick succession, laid upon you. Not less faithfully and fully will they meet all her remaining claims upon you. And well, too, may she trust that He who has brought you into the Chief Magistracy "for such a time as this," will both show you your true work, and give you head, heart and hand to do it.

I cannot forbear saying that no small ground of my rejoicing in your election is your charitable judgment and generous treatment of the South. Warmly did I approve the easy terms on which you allowed Gen. LEE to surrender. Your subsequent report of the temper of the South, after a too hasty tour through it, showed that you were capable of forming a charitable judgment of even a recent foe. Far too favorable as this report was thought to be, it, nevertheless, would have been borne out in a high degree, had not these bad men among the leaders of the Northern Democracy held back the South from "accepting the situation," and pushed her forward to the indecent and preposterous inversion of claiming for the conquered the right to dictate terms to the conqueror. And how monstrous these terms!—nothing less than that the nation should again put under the feet of the wicked white men, who had taken up arms to destroy her, the forgiving and magnanimous black men, who had taken up arms to save her! No fear need be entertained that, in your undertakings or measures for peaceable and affectionate relations between the North and the South, you will lay all the blame of our civil war upon the South. Inasmuch as the North is scarcely less responsible than the South for slavery, you will judge, and rightly too, that she is scarcely less responsible for the war, which grew out of it. Wherever there is a man who, because he became the enemy of his country, was subjected to political disabilities, there is a man whom you would have relieved of them as soon as there is proof that he has again become its friend. But, on the other hand, you will regard no man as the friend of his country, who wars upon his neighbor because that neighbor is of a race different from his own, or because that neighbor stands up for the equal rights of all the races of men.

I close my letter with saying that I like to believe that the motto of your Administration will be: "A man's a man." The spirit of such a motto pervading our land will make it a land of peace. The white man and the black man will be at peace with each other; the North and the South:—and this peace, because founded in unchangeable nature instead of shifting human expediency—in the Divine constitution of things instead of human and conventional arrangements, will be a thorough and a permanent peace. I scarcely need add that the identifying of your Administration with the sublime and Christian doctrine of the oneness of the children of men—with the sublime and Christian doctrine that every man is every other man's brother, and God the common and equal father of them all—will not only make ours the happiest nation on earth, but will make it to all other nations a surpassingly grand and influential example of casting down the barriers of race and setting up in their stead the law of impartial justice and the reign of fraternal love.

With the highest respect for your virtues and the deepest gratitude for your service to our beloved country,

GERRIT SMITH.

MISS RYE.

She Brings Another Company of Servant Girls from England to Canada—Their Arrival in Toronto.

From the Toronto Telegraph, Nov. 7.

Miss RYE's girls, on their arrival yesterday morning by the Grand Trunk, were at once taken to the Boys' Home, where refreshments awaited them. The consignment which reached Toronto numbered seventy-three, the total number who left London being ninety-two. The balance were disposed of *en route* at Quebec, Montreal and Petersborough. Miss RYE states that of the former emigrants who came out under her auspices those who settled in Toronto have done better than those who remained in Montreal. She most strenuously contradicts the rumors that have been so assiduously propagated to the effect that some of the girls brought out on a previous occasion were of known bad character, or selected from Magdalen Asylums. Her experience is directly opposed to the theory of emigration generally prevalent in England, that if girls of bad character are sent from home their chances of reformation are better than in England, her opinion being that if they cannot reform there they certainly will not do so in Canada. Accordingly, her selections are made with the greatest care, in order that none but girls of good character shall be taken, and if any others are among them, it is simply because it is impossible to exclude them from such a large number, even with every precaution. It is not to be wondered at if out of a hundred girls, a few prove unworthy of the care and trouble expended on their behalf, but there is nothing to show that the proportion is greater than among an equal number of Canadian girls.

The Boys' Home presented an animated scene this morning, parties in want of help applying as early as 5 o'clock in the morning. The girls went off very rapidly, upward of fifty having been engaged yesterday. Miss RYE uses equal care in placing her girls, as is exercised in their selection, and only situations in every respect unobjectionable are accepted for them. The girls are obliged, before emigrating, to give a written promise to go into domestic service, if they cannot find anything to suit them better, which effectually disposes of the stories as to her having held out inducements to ladies of superior education to emigrate with her.

The girls all looked clean, healthy and comfortable, with the ruddy hue of the English climate on their cheeks. They are an average lot of servant girls, mostly quite young, and their demeanor was that of modest and well-behaved young women, and they will prove an acceptable assistance to many of our citizens, who frequently have some difficulty in obtaining suitable help. They had quite a rough passage coming out. Mr. SAUNDERS, of the Grand Trunk, accompanied them from Quebec, and Mr. DONALDSON, Emigration Agent, received them here. The lady managers of the Boys' Home and Mrs. MONROE, the matron, have done everything in their power to make them comfortable during their stay in that institution, at considerable trouble and inconvenience.

Miss RYE is an agreeable and affable lady, and her kindness to her *protegés* is undoubted. She is highly spoken of by those who have emigrated under her supervision, in whose welfare she appears to take the deepest interest. Her time was occupied all yesterday in receiving and considering applications, and seeing the numerous visitors whom business or curiosity has taken to the Home. Owing to the incorrect announcement in yesterday's *Globe* quite a number of parties were misled, and went by mistake to the Girls' Home, where that paper stated they were stopping.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Mr. KNOEDLER is soon to move his picture-store and gallery to a more convenient location further up town.

Dr. T. G. CONANT is to deliver a lecture this evening at the rooms of the Brooklyn Historical Society, on the preservation of ancient Biblical manuscripts, a subject to which he has given many years of study.

Prince NAPOLEON's travels "up and down the earth" make him the object of many witticisms. The latest is a *canard* in the *Gaulois*, that the Prince has made a bet of a golden velocipede that he will travel more miles in a year than M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

The death of EDWARD HILDEBRANDT, a celebrated landscape painter of Germany, is announced.

It is said that MARFORI, the latest favorite of Queen ISABELLA, is an Italian; but his countrymen do not seem to be very proud of him, and he is a mark for the witticisms of the Florentine satirists. When some of the jests upon him were repeated before VICTOR EMMANUEL, he remarked, "That gallant has done us good service in getting Queen ISABELLA dethroned. The Pope may curse him, but, *mauvais sujet* though he be, he is an excellent subject of ours."

Dr. PHARCELLUS CHURCH, formerly editor of the New-York *Chronicle*, sails this afternoon for Europe, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Hon. AMOS ABBOTT, who was a member of Congress during the Mexican war, died in Andover, Mass., his native town, on the 2d inst.

A London weekly journal, *Happy Hours*, "conveys" all the best poems in the American magazines, and gives no credit for them.

CHARLES READE'S new novel will be published serially, beginning early in the Spring. He has English and American copyrights for it to the amount of $50,000.

Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE has been elected President of the Celtic Association in Philadelphia.

The *World* having asserted that Senator MORGAN was employed by Messrs. PUTNAM & Co. to frank their publications, those gentlemen publish the following card:

GEORGE P. PUTNAM and GEORGE H. PUTNAM, composing the firm of G. P. PUTNAM & SON, each for himself deposes and says that the assertion of the *World* newspaper that Senator MORGAN had franked our publications for us, or that he lends us his stamp for that purpose, is wholly untrue in gross and in detail: that it has no shadow of foundation or excuse in any manner whatever, so far as we know; that we have never used or asked for the frank, either of that or any other Senator, or any person whatever, either for our *Monthly* or any other publication; and that we have had no communication either with Senator MORGAN, or any one on his behalf, or any other member of Congress, in regard to "franking" in any way whatever.

G. P. PUTNAM,
G. H. PUTNAM.

Sworn to, this 9th day of November, 1868, before me, GEORGE E. JENKINS, Notary Public.

The following are the arrivals in the City yesterday: Baron Driesden, of St. Petersburg, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Malcor and Capt. Biary, of Paris, are at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. A.; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, and Hon. D. S. Norton, of Minnesota, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. Brice, of Washington, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. N. Corwith, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Ernest Van Bruyessel and family, Consul of Belgium, Jno. J. Gray and family, Cambridge, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Oct. 22, 1868:

From New York—J. Cummins Vail, Mrs. I. Walker, Miss N. Walker, H. W. Walker, G. L. Walker, F. Laurence and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tryon, J. H. Bradford, J. H. Reed, Mrs. A. G. Phelps, Miss L. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Poppax, Dr. E. Bliss and wife, W. B. Dinsmore and wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Satterlee and daughter, D. Law and family, A. H. Tronbridge, M. E. Lord, E. H. Mey, A. S. Bigelow. *Boston*—H. Forster, Miss Forster, Geo. Dickinson, J. A. Mitchell and family, Mrs. S. A. Witherell, Miss S. E. Witherell, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Forbes, W. A. Coffin, W. E. Plummer, A. Adams and wife, Miss E. F. Noble, Miss Storer, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Miss F. W. Lewis, I. Fenno and wife, G. W. Dillaway, R. M. Clark, Miss S. G. Clark, Miss E. W. Clark, Ch. Carroll, Miss R. Carroll, Mrs. C. Van Brant. *Hartford*—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Buder, Miss C. Pond. *Massachusetts*—J. C. Delano, Mrs. Delano, Miss Delano, Miss Rotch. *Springfield*—J. W. Short. *Chicago*—E. Wood and family, W. M. Mayo, Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Tyler, Dr. Ch. G. Smith. *St. Louis*—Dr. Ch. A. Pope and family. *Madison*—J. W. Terry. *San Francisco*—H. M. Heuston and family, E. B. Cotter, P. Donahue. *Washington*—A. J. Huntington. *Buffalo*—J. D. Forbes and family, F. Masten, Miss Masten, Dr. and Mrs. Cary, Miss Love, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Tomlinson, Th. Cary, W. Cary, Jr. *China*—J. M. Forbes. *Cincinnati*—Rev. E. P. Wright, Mrs. Geo. Carlisle and family. *Cleveland*—Mrs. S. M. Sanford. *Leipzig*—Mrs. L. M. Thomas. *Bath, N. Y.*—Ira Davenport, Miss Davenport, Miss A. J. Robinson. *Detroit*—J. W. Waterman. *Cambridge*—J. Lovering. *Baltimore*—J. L. Robinson, F. B. Mayer. *New-Bedford*—W. Rotch.

A MADMAN ESCAPES AND STABS A WOMAN.—Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a colored man, named MIDDLETON, who was insane, and had been for some time confined in the Mazyck-street Hospital, succeeded in making his escape from the hospital. He proceeded up Mazyck-street until he approached Magazine-street, when he met a negro woman, whom he stabbed in the back with a knife which he had in his possession. After having stabbed the woman he ran toward the western portion of the town, but was captured soon after by a couple of policemen, and turned over to the surgeon in charge of the hospital. MIDDLETON had been confined in the hospital for some time, and was raving mad when he made his escape.—*Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Nov. 6.*

Mrs. Secretary McCulloch's Report—No Decline in Household Treasures.

Ten years ago I purchased a WHEELER & WILSON sewing-machine, and have had it in constant use in my family since. We used it during the war to make clothing for our volunteers in the service and for the hospitals, and this work was very heavy, being coarse woolen and cotton fabrics. It is still in good working order, nothing having been broken but a few needles.

You are welcome to use my name in your recommendations.

Mrs. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Wife of Secretary U. S. Treasury, Washington.

To Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON.—*Express.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

"VERMONT SPRING" WATER.—More wonderful cures. See pamphlets. J. F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, and SAXE & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv't.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Throat Affections.—A Physician writing from Newfane, N. Y., speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," says: "For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any bronchial affection, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them." To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

A New Remedy, Cold-ine.
FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

Mourning Ear-rings and Pins, new styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Fine Gold Ear-rings and Pins, new and elegant styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Fine Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs, new styles, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Removal.
CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dyspepsia Tablets
Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BURGESS—McDONALD.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, by Rev. Dr. PARSONS, GEORGE H. BURGESS to MARY A. McDONALD.

CURTIS—BIRD.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. W. EWER, Mr. S. S. CURTIS, of Keokuk, Iowa, to KATE, second daughter of J. D. Bird, of this City.

HART—WHITING.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, in the Church of the Mediator, Spuyten Duyvil, by Rev. Wm. T. Wilson, Rev. A. B. HART to Miss MARY, daughter of Hon. James R. Whiting.

RICHARDSON—COCHRANE.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by the Right Rev. Bishop Coadjutor of Edinburgh, assisted by Rev. Daniel F. Sandford, JAMES THOMAS STEWART RICHARDSON, Esq., younger of Pitfour, late Captain Seventy-eighth Highlanders, to HARRIET GEORGINA ALICE, second surviving daughter of the late Rupert John Cochrane, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

BISHOP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 7, after a short illness, CONKLIN W. BISHOP, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BLUXOME.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 8, LOUISA, wife of John D. Bluxome, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

BUSHNELL.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 8, CATHERINE BUSHNELL, wife of the late Campbell Bushnell, Esq., in the 74th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

CARMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 6, at Reed's Landing, Fla., RICHARD CARMAN, in the 41st year of his age.

DIX.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, Mrs. SARAH DIX, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her son, John D. Dix, near Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HILL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 9, at Perth Amboy, N. J., of paralysis, Mrs. ELIZA HILL, of this City, in the 68th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Wednesday, the 11th inst., upon the arrival of the steamboat *Richard Stockton* at Pier No. 1 North River, at 10½ A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the steamboat landing.

HUBBELL.—At Cleveland, on Sunday, Nov. 1, Mrs. CAROLINE E. HUBBELL, widow of the late Calvin Hubbell, Esq., of New-York, in the 70th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Lanesboro, Mass., for interment.

JAMES.—At Beaconsfield, Woolton, near Liverpool, England, on Sunday, Oct. 25, ELIZABETH E., eldest daughter of Daniel James, aged 34 years.

LOUCKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 9, at the residence of his son-in-law, Morgan Gray, HENRY LOUCKS, Esq., Counselor-at-law, aged 83 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 269 Sackett-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

MASON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 9, CHARLES J. MASON, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOODY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 8, NANCY MOODY, relict of the late Laurin Moody, of Unity, N. H., in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) from the residence of her son, W. S. Moody, East av., Norwalk.

NISHWITZ.—On Monday morning, Nov. 9, after a short but painful illness, DORIS, wife of Frederick Nishwitz, and eldest daughter of Henry Wenzel, in the 39th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 97 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RIELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, ANNA MARIA, wife of Henry Riell, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Greene-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near Broome, this day, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

SANDS.—At his late residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on First-Day evening, the 8th inst., JOHN SANDS, aged 72 years and 5 days.

Funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Purchase, on Fourth Day, at 12½ P. M., the 11th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Portchester Depot on arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York, New-Haven Railroad.

VAN ALEN.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, CHARLES TRUMBULL, son of James J. Van Alen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 15 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday next at 4 P. M.

VAN DERZEE.—On Monday, Nov. 9, ABBY A., wife of WILLIAM L. VAN DERZEE, Esq., in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, John B. Huse, Esq., at No. 270 West 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, Nov. 9, ISAAC M. WRIGHT, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VOISIN.—In Paris, France, on Saturday, Oct. 24, JOSEPH A. VOISIN, of this City, in his 63d year.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, SALLY WILSON, widow of Daniel Wilson, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 21 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WILKES.—At Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, Nov. 5, JEANIE JEFFREY WILKES, aged 10 years and 6 months, child of John and Jane R. Wilkes.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. SCHENCK'S pamphlet, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. SCHENCK provides for this purpose. These additional remedies are SCHENCK'S Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. SCHENCK certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours, at each City, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sold also wholesale and retail by John F. Henry, successor to Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE NEXT ELECTION.

The election returns show that HOFFMAN received in this State, through fraud, a majority of about 20,000 votes—say, on an average, of ten in each township, or five at each Post Office in the State. There are in our State, apart from the population of the cities, probably not less than one hundred thousand legal voters who take no newspaper whatever. Three-fourths of those, misled by a popular party designation, voted against us at the late election. Most of them did not mean to be unpatriotic; they were simply misled by those to whom they had been accustomed to look for political counsel and guidance. A good newspaper in every household in our State would have won a large portion of these to the right side, carrying the State for GRANT and GRISWOLD by a large majority.

The publishers of THE TRIBUNE respectfully submit to earnest and active supporters of the Republican cause the wisdom of giving a still wider and more general circulation, by systematic and concerted effort, to their Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions. Grave issues are upon us. The poor are especially exhorted to favor a policy of more or less open Repudiation, as one whereof the advantages will in large measure be shared by them, while the losses will fall wholly on others. Efforts are made to destroy the National Currency. The Tariff is assailed in the interest of Foreign Manufactures, with an eye to the paralysis and overthrow of an important department of American Industry. We would urge those who deprecate the success of these efforts to prepare and provide for their counteraction by seasonable precaution, whereof the very cornerstone would seem unquestionably to be a more comprehensive and thorough diffusion of political truth. Of those who believe a more general circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to this end, we solicit exertions to place a copy of our Weekly issue in the family of every one who would gladly read but does not now receive it. A change of some ten votes in each township would have given the Republicans the State, in spite of the gigantic frauds of our adversaries. Let the working Republicans within each Post Office delivery see to it that every voter who does not read a Republican newspaper is supplied with THE TRIBUNE. The expense is slight, and every dollar spent now, in this mode, will save ten dollars during the heat of the next canvass. New converts to a party are invariably very much in earnest, and those converted by THE TRIBUNE will be able to give good reasons for the faith that is in them, and will not need to be dragged to the polls. Brethren, if you expect to carry this State over the enormous majority in this City, you must use every effort, and begin now.

This exhortation applies with equal force to the Republicans in New-Jersey, who have just fought a gallant fight, and to our friends in every State who wish to increase the Republican vote. Republicans at each Post Office should form a TRIBUNE Club for themselves, and add a copy for each undecided voter within the Post Office delivery. In this way you will secure the paper at just about the cost of the white paper and printing, with the certainty of adding largely to the Republican vote at all future elections.

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TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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Five copies, *to names of subscribers*	9 00
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Twenty copies, *to names of subscribers*	27 00
And one copy extra to the getter-up of the club.	
Fifty copies, *to names of subscribers*	55 00
And one copy to getter-up of the club.	
Twenty copies, *to one address*	25 00
And one copy to getter-up of the club.	
Fifty copies, *to one address*	50 00
And one copy to getter-up of the club.	
One hundred copies, *to one address*	100 00
And one copy *Semi-Weekly Tribune* to getter-up of the club.	

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
Mail subscribers, 2 copies, year—104 numbers	7 00
Mail subscribers, 5 copies, or over, for each copy	3 00

Persons remitting for 10 copies $30 will receive an extra copy six months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies $45 will receive an extra copy one year.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, GUITARS, Flutes, Drums, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Violin Strings, etc., etc., at wholesale and retail. Pianos and Organs to let. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE GRAND ORgan built for St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford-av., corner of Wilson-st., Williamsburg, by Jardine & Son, of New-York, will be exhibited by George W. Morgan, on TUESDAY EVENING. The public are invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Vol. 1 of the Library Edition of the Waverley Novels, to be completed in 6 vols., per vol.	$1 75
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Peter Simple. By Capt. MARRYATT	[illegible]
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BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICH. W. ROCHE, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company held this day, O. D. MILDEBERGER was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.
Oct. 27, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS.—Holders of the bonds of the above road who desire to have them registered, will please leave them with the undersigned.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 49 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1868.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¼	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅛	110¼
Coupon, 1881......	114¼	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅛	111
5-20 Regis., 1862.	105¾	106⅜	10-40 Registered.	103½	103⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	108⅝	108¾	10-40 Coupon......	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64..	106⅜	107⅛	Gold..............	134⅝	134¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107⅛	107⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99	100
5-20 Coupon, '65.					
Jan. and July..	110	110⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT, A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—A MEMBER OF the Government Stock Exchange, of thorough financial experience, desires a partner with sufficient capital for commission business, or would take a permanent engagement with some good banking-house, and faithfully devote himself to its interests; highest references given. Address GOVERNMENT BONDS, Box No. 4,090 New-York Post Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificates Nos. 1,515 and 1,516, each for 50 shares of the common stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in name of GILBERT MULLIGAN, Attorney, dated 2d July, 1864, have been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to the Company for new certificates in the place thereof.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the International Ocean Telegraph Company will be held at their office, No. 88 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 12th inst. and opened Dec. 2d, prox. H. K. BULL, Secretary.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE STATEN ISLAND HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Robert Christie, Esq., No. 57 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1868.

$3,000 LOAN WANTED ON IMPROVED property worth double; four sums, $3,000 each. A line addressed BOND AND MORTGAGE, Brooklyn Post Office, will receive attention.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid on the 10th November next. Transfer-books closed until that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,430,231 34.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDINGS, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received by the undersigned, until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1868, for

40,000 pounds green Rio Coffee, in double sacks, twilled cotton and gunny.
500 pounds Costa Rica Coffee, in original packages.
500 pounds Smoked Tongues.
300 pounds Breakfast Bacon.
300 pounds Smoked Beef.
400 pounds Corned Beef.
500 pounds Lard, in 5-lb. cans.
400 boxes Table Salt.
100 kits No. 1 Mackerel.
500 pounds Codfish, in 100-lb. boxes.
500 half-boxes Sardines.
500 quarter-boxes Sardines.
100 pounds Smoked Salmon.
50 boxes Extra Smoked Herring.
50 cans Spiced Salmon.
500 pounds Pickled Whitefish, in 5-lb. kegs.
50 gallons Curried Cabbage, in 10-gal on kegs.
50 gallons Sour Krout, in 10-gallon kegs.
10 dozen pint bottles Chow Chow.
6 dozen pint bottles Picalily.
10 dozen pint bottles Gherkins.
10 dozen pint bottles Onions.
20 dozen pint bottles Mixed Pickles.
20 dozen pint bottles Fine Pickles.
20 dozen pint bottles Pickled Cucumbers.
12 dozen pint bottles Worcestershire Sauce.
12 dozen quart bottles Mixed Pickles.
24 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Cranberry Sauce.
190 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Assorted Fruits.
248 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Assorted Vegetables.
200 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Assorted Preserves.
200 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Assorted Jams.
200 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Assorted Jellies.
100 dozen cans Borden's Condensed Milk, "Eagle brand," in 1-lb. cans.
100 cans Prunes, small size.
6 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Lobsters.
6 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Oysters.
6 dozen cans (2 lbs. each) Clams.
50 pounds Cayenne Pepper, in 5-lb. cans.
100 pounds Mustard, best quality, in ¼-lb. cans.
100 pounds Allspice, best quality, in ¼-lb. cans.
100 pounds Cinnamon, best quality, in ¼-lb. cans.
100 pounds Ginger, best quality, in ¼-lb. cans.
100 pounds Whole Cloves, best quality, in ¼-lb. cans.
500 pounds Assorted Crackers.
500 cakes Toilet Soap, assorted.
1,000 pounds Dried Apples, in barrels.
1,000 pounds Dried Peaches, in barrels.
1,000 pounds Dried Currants, in 50-lb. kegs.
144 bottles Flavoring Extract, Lemon.
144 bottles Flavoring Extract, Vanilla.
200 pounds Corn Starch, in original packages.
200 pounds Farina, in original packages.
200 pounds Tapioca, in original packages.
200 pounds Maizena, in original packages.
200 pounds Chocolate, in original packages.
200 pounds Vermicelli, in original packages.
200 pounds Bi-Carbonate of Soda, in original packages.
200 pounds Saleratus.
200 pounds Cream of Tartar, in original packages.
500 boxes Yeast Powders.

These stores are required for immediate delivery.

Parties proposing for assorted Fruits, Vegetables, Preserves, Jams and Jellies, can obtain a list of such articles as are required by applying to the undersigned.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

WM. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. S. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 3, on West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 136 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM H. DURYEA.

Dated Nov. 4, 1868. Committee on Colored Schools.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1868.

Whereas, James M. Morrison, the President of this Company, was on Thursday night, near his house, violently assaulted for the purpose of robbery; the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Company hereby offer a reward of $1,000 for such evidence as may cause the conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed. By order of the Board.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Fine Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

The large and elegant collection of high-class modern oil-paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., is now open for FREE EXHIBITION, at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold at auction by MINER & BARKER, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

POSITIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE PLAINFIELD PROPERTY, situated within eight minutes' walk of station, and in the vicinity of handsome improvements. An attractive residence on Richmond-st., frame dwelling, 40x34, 2½ stories, containing 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water, &c.; grounds are 95x180, nicely improved with lawn, shade, garden and abundance of fruit. A new house on 2d-st., 20x26; extension, 15x33; 2½ stories; containing 12 rooms; grounds are 75x150, improved with stable on the rear; house is furnished. An ornamental cottage house on 2d-st., 26x22; extension, 18x30; 2½ stories; containing 8 rooms; is thoroughly built, and is being well finished; lot, 50x160. There will also be sold 30 desirable building lots, well situated on Richmond, Berkman and 2d sts., and adjoining handsome improvements. A train will leave New-York at 12 M. For railroad passes, permits, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st.
TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868,

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 200 VILLA PLOTS AT CRANFORD, sixteen miles from New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A.M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET-MAKERS' STOCK.—M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 113 Fulton-st., and No. 48 Ann-st., the entire stock, comprising rosewood and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, finished in best manner; wardrobes and library and secretary, book-cases, centre tables, corner and side etageres, mattresses, &c., the whole to be sold by order of W. MORTIMER, Assignee.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain messuage or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 16th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot, ten feet; thence northeasterly along the same sixteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Requa Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall, being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 552, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868. SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.: beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of to what was formerly the Allen or Slidell property, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Slidell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street, twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868. SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along land of ——— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to ——— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street numbers 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three,) and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches; thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of ——— Adee; thence westerly along said ——— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1 and the easterly line of land of ——— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 3 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northerly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning. Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.

And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term of fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 26 Broad-st. aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 22, 1862, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City of New-York in Liber 880 of Cons., page 290, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
30,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON VESEY-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

VESEY-ST.—The lot of land situate on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44 being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101.6 in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party-wall 16 inches thick and five stories high, the full depth of the lot on the west side: the wall on the east side is also a party-wall 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet and five stories high, both having a solid foundation of 23 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises, which will be included in the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON HUDSON, GANSEVOORT AND WEST 12TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11 at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee, the plot of land, with frame buildings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Hudson, Gansevoort and West 12th sts., being 97.9 feet on Hudson-st., 41.7 feet on Gansevoort-st., and 33 feet on West 12th-st. by 104 feet on the west line, and 34 feet on north line.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CENTRAL PARK LOTS, ON 71ST, 72D AND 73D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS, & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

71ST-ST.—Three lots, situate on the north side of 71st-st., 275 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x102.2.

72D-ST.—Four lots, situate on the south side of 72d-st., 175 feet east of 9th-av., each 25x102.2.

72D-ST.—Two lots, situate on the north side of 72d-st., 146 feet east of 9th-av.

73D-ST.—Two lots, situate on the south side of 73d-st., 151.2 feet east of 9th-av., immediately in the rear of the last described lots.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 71ST-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

71ST-ST.—The first-class three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, situate on the north side of West 71st-st., 350 feet west of 8th-av. The house is 25 by about 45 feet, with passage under to stable in rear; finished in modern style; all the improvements; first flight of stairs finished in hard wood; lot 25x102.2.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

SECOND DAY'S SALE OF STATUARY and Bronzes, &c.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large invoice of costly Carrara marble and bronzes, just received from Paris and Italy, the importation being selected by F. Zannoni, who is at present in Italy. This assortment will be, for richness of goods and novelty of designs, one of the most attractive sales at auction of the above firm, comprising about fifty figures of statuary Carrara marble; a large number of alabaster groups, figures and animals; fine variety of vases, urns and tazzas, of yellow and Bardigilio marble, new styles and expensive Verdi de Prato pedestals for statues and busts, seven mosaic tables, and many more articles of which the catalogue will give a full description.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, within their store,

140 bags Southern peanuts.
250 frails dates,
150 barrels prime old currants.
100 cases new-crop figs.
20 casks new prunes.
100 boxes red raisins.
1,500 drums Sultana raisins.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River,

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS.

4,25 boxes fresh Messina lemons,
Cargo bark *Dorchester*, from Messina.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7 o'clock:

A private library of Standard and Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers,

Late clerks with J. O. McGuire & Co., southwest corner of Pennsylvania-av and 11th-st., Star Building.

VALUABLE FOUNDRY AT AUCTION.—We will sell at public auction on the premises on the 12th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable property situated in the City of Washington, D. C., and known as the "Eagle Iron Works."

This property is located in the business centre of the city and contains 42,000 square feet of ground, with machine, pattern, blacksmith and boiler shops, and also a first-class foundry, including all the necessary machines, tools, patterns and fixtures for an establishment of this kind.

Terms made known at sale. All conveyances and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser. A cash deposit required at time of sale.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers,
Washington, D. C.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st. New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, a very attractive country seat and farm of eighty-one acres at Somerville, N. J., on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; twelve minutes' walk from station; dwelling is 28x34, wing 26x36; thirteen rooms in good order, is located 400 feet back from street, with fine lawn, drive and shrubbery, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c., all in good order; land in very fine condition; over 1,000 apple, pear and peach trees in bearing, very good garden and fine vineyard; this farm is unexceptionable and will be positively sold.

For permits, maps and full particulars, apply to L. VAN DOREN, Somerville; or to the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD, CABINET AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., French walnut, gilt and rosewood chamber suites, black walnut, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, French reps and hair-cloth, buffets, bookcases, hall-stands, centre and library tables, beds and bedding; also, clocks, bronzes, Parians, silver-plated ware, &c.; also, office and counting-house desks; also, seventy-five lots of second-hand furniture, with which the sale will commence.

R. FURMAN, Auctioneer, No. 125 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture at owners' residences and at my salesroom weekly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at public auction, at Bogert's Auction Room, corner William and Frankfort sts., on the 18th of November, 1868, at 10 A. M., two glass show-cases, one lot of boots (about one hundred pairs,) one lot of shoes (about one hundred pairs,) thirty-six dies, one lot of sundries.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.

WM. D. JONES, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 25th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.

DEXTER REYNOLDS,
Executor of said estate.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

The butchers of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn are respectfully invited to attend the festival to be given by the members of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, in commemoration of the completion and opening of their new Slaughter-house, at the foot of 44th-st., East River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. W. CLINCH,
Secretary.

CAUTION.

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE, Dublin, sole bottlers and agents for Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. for the United States, beg to inform the trade that Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. have taken steps to restrain those English houses who have infringed upon their agency by shipping Stout to the United States. E. & J. Burke also hold authority from Messrs. Guinness to prosecute for any infringement or forgery of their label.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—50 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 32 IN THE CENTRE aisle of south transept Grace Church; ground rent, $52; price, $650. Apply T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 2 Cliff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS (Protestants;) one as good plain cook, and would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; over two and a half years in their last place; don't mind separating or engaging together; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in a private family—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; can give the best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 263 West 47th-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, going out by the day or week, would like one or two more engagements for young ladies' dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call, for two days, at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging in every respect; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 216 East 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN widow, as housekeeper in the family of a widower or married couple; a good home preferred to wages; best of City references. Call at No. 182 Stanton-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, ladies or gentlemen, or families washing; first class shirt polisher and fluting done; gentlemen preferred. Call at the bakery No. 404 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; no objection to the country; would assist in the plain washing; four years' reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 222 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Call for two days at No. 93 7th-av., near 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an experienced baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A respectable woman, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call or address at No. 676 46th-st., corner 3d-av., in the furniture store. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist with washing and ironing, or take care of children; first-class City references. Apply at No. 224 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and assist in washing or plain sewing; has unexceptionable reference from her last place, where she has lived ten years; can be seen at No. 123 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl, as family seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and will assist with growing children; best of City references. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, situations, one as first-class waitress or chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress; good references. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., at No. 26 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as competent nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth or growing children; would do plain sewing or assist in chamberwork; City or country; best of City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly; first-class reference. Call or address No. 219 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as children's nurse, and to do light chamberwork; two years and seven months' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take a waitress' place; no objection to help with the washing and ironing; has three years' good City reference. Call for two days at 321 East 47th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; and can make excellent bread; no objection to do part of the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 339 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, OR chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; City or country; is a very good servant; competent laundress; flute, do up fine muslins, &c.; good reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of children; no objection to upstairs' work; has the best of reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen to wash for; would not object to do family washing; is an experienced laundress; can give good reference. Call or address No. 127 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation at chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 25 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse; can take full charge of an infant or grown children; no objection to live in the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 231 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or would do either alone; best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 447 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a situation to wait on a lady and do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; would assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 225 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND assist with the chamberwork, by a competent, trustworthy young woman; has best of City reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 361 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing; City or country; has best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; has between three and four years' references. Call at 3.6 West 21st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 306 West 21st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman from London, England, as chamber or parlor maid; good references. Apply to Mrs. HALLINAN, No. 314 Mott-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; is an excellent washer and ironer; served four years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 136 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewer; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as thorough cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastry; has good City references. Apply at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waiting, or waiting alone; three years' City reference. Apply at No. 446 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, and is willing to assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 74 West 53d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; reference from some of the first families of this City. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's or a few gentlemen's washing; good reference. Mrs. BALLARD, No. 241 West 22d-st., room No. 5, rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; THOROughly capable of taking care of children and doing plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has the best City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at No. 334 East 20th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting. Apply, for two days, at No. 5 Ridge-st., corner Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid in a private family, by a young woman; highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 361 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a few gentlemen's washing, at moderate terms; reference if required. Inquire at No. 312 East 32d-st., second floor, in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class cook; good City references. Call at No. 228 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dinner cook; good reference if required. Call for two days at 39 East Broadway, from 9 to 3, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing to take home; done in the neatest style; good references. Call at No. 225 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 555 8th-av., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to cook, wash and iron; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 438 8th-av., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 220 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 29th-st.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE HAVE four servants to recommend—cook, laundress, seamstress and lady's maid. Can be seen from 9 until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, at No. 33 West 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can give five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all sorts of cooking and is a good baker; has a little girl, 9 years old; would like to have her with her; has seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and plain sewer, or assist with washing, if required; understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant woman as seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands her business thoroughly; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 33 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, not long in this country, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; is a very good sewer; a home more of an object than wages. Can be seen until engaged at No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman of experience, a situation as infant's nurse; is good-tempered, kind and obliging; could assist in household affairs, if required; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on two sewing-machines; City or country; the best of reference given. Call at No. 118 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women (Protestant)—one as cook; understands meats, soups, bread and pastry: the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; have five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing, ironing or plain sewing; good City references. Apply at No. 320 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and to assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; two years' reference from their last places. Apply at No. 201 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, pastry, jellies, soups and game; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 333 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; operates on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; good City reference and would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 102 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO get some washing from ladies and gentlemen; is a first-class washer and ironer; has a nice way of doing it: can be recommended from those ladies whom she worked for. Call at No. 410 East 11th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; wages $10; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended excellent Protestant, and other cooks, washers and ironers, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers; for City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation to wait on an invalid lady or grown up children; is a good seamstress, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 237 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waitress, who can take the place of a man waiter, a situation; understands the care of silver and glass, and preparing all kinds of salad, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT seamstress, who can dress hair, a situation; is an excellent fine washer and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, and is willing to assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as nurse and to sew; is a good sewer; will be found kind and attentive to children; can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 344 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 352 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., over the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business in every respect; has unexceptionable recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference; would go by the day or month. Call for two days at No. 200 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; works on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good references given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 241 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good references. Can be seen at No. 258 West 37th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 255 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork, or would take care of a growing-up child; best City reference. Apply at No. 102 West 21st-st., three doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a permanent place to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 453 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT English cook; thoroughly understands her business, and has lived in first-class families, both in England and here. Apply this day at 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence, on moderate terms. Call at No. 53 West 18th-st., top floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist in the washing if required; good City references. Call at 30 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant girl in a private family; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by the bottle; best of City reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 302 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 334 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do French fluting and finest of muslins; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 154 East 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation to take care of a baby from its birth; can give satisfactory reference to a lady. Call at No. 336 East 33d-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has lived eight years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 72 West 49th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 133 West 33d-st., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; has nine years' reference. Can be seen in her present situation at No. 134 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND ironer, a situation; would take place of chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 338 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; over five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and will assist in the washing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 136 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as professed cook; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 244 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or nursing; the best of reference given. Call at No. 143 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or to do fine washing. Apply at No. 103 7th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with the coarse washing; best of reference. Can be seen two days at No. 9 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in washing and ironing at her residence, No. 313 East 32d-st. Best of City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one an excellent cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork and assist in the washing; can do waiting or sew, &c., good reference. Can be seen at No. 225 5th-st., rear building, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, not long in the country, to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; (don't want to go in the country.) Call from 8 until 4 at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young girl, a situation with a private family in the City; good reference if required. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands bread and biscuits, meats and soups, pastry and dessert of all kinds; good City reference. Call at No. 247 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WITH good City reference, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; wages $12. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take in some washing and ironing; understands fluting. Apply at No. 468 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR GENERAL housework, in a small private family; has good references. Call at No. 344 East 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or as child's nurse or seamstress; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 308 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook or French laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 38 Downing-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 162 West 26th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 14 East 34th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply at No. 220 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, with no children; is a good, careful driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly; can be seen at his present place, for two days, at private stable, corner of 16th-st. and Broadway, second stable in the alley, or address Mr. Burrows, Everett House, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman in City or country; an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harnesses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful. Address for two days, H. A. L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; can give twelve years' City reference; in every respect an honest, safe and careful driver. Call or address A. E., No. 79 Bleecker-st., in Mr. Lowden's saddlery, near Broadway, for two days, or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also, the care of horses and cows; has the best of reference from his last employer now in the City. Address, for two days, P. H. H., Box No. 23 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO CAN MILK, work in a garden, and make himself handy about the house in attending furnace, &c., a situation; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c., and is a good driver. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very respectable Englishman; understands his business, and will come highly recommended. Call on or address THOMAS W., No. 1,152 Broadway., Coleman, harness-maker, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, either as groom, coachman, porter, or any other suitable capacity; will be found perfectly honest, sober and obliging. Apply to No. 558 Broadway, or 33 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good driver; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address T. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a small private family; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address or apply to W. E., No. 63 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man; understands his business; the country preferred; best City references from last employer. Address W. H. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man, showing 13 years' references; understands green-house, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Call at or address F. F., seed store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man of long experience; is a good driver; is willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, on account of last employer selling out his establishment; reference to produce for sobriety, and careful driver and good groom. Call at No. 426 2d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A PLACE EITHER AS COACHman or groom by a young unmarried man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as light porter; is intelligent, handy and of steady habits; can bring reference. Address E. B. E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can drive, and will not object to take care of a cow. Address A. F., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman, groom, &c.; can also do gardening and general work, if required; reference first-class. Call on or address S. TYRREL, No. 30 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, with good City reference, a situation as waiter or groom. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 248 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single Protestant man; best of City reference. Call on or address W. M., 121 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, single; best City reference. Apply at saddler's, No. 630 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 27 YEARS OF age, a situation in a manufacturing or wholesale business, grocery preferred, as salesman or general clerk, or any capacity where an active and energetic man is required; very best of references given for character, capacity and responsibility; expectations moderate. Address C. D. R., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG MAN in a book and stationery store, or would buy an interest, or join a good and experienced party in establishing an up-town book store. Address BOOKS, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class servants for very desirable situations; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, houseworkers: American, English, Irish, Scotch, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; one who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine preferred; she must be a Protestant, and bring satisfactory references. Apply at No. 29 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO CANvass for the Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine. Address, with reference, E. C. D., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER in a commission house, who is quick and accurate and had experience; salary moderate. Apply at No. 103 Reade-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE PROTESTANT lad to work on a farm; one recently arrived preferred. Address FARMER, Box No. 156 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER OF FIRST-class ability, either man or woman, in fancy dry goods store in this City. Address C., for three days, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in a small family. S. C. KEYES, foot of 84th-st., on the banks of the East River.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a private family. Apply, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 305 East 18th-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, 15 TO 16 YEARS OF age, as waitresses. Apply at No. 103 West 25th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,708 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IN ST. LOUIS, MO.—A well-established business house would give a gentleman, who could furnish the sum of $3,000, a half interest in the business, which is of a lucrative character; references exchanged. Address BUSINESS, St. Louis Post Office, Mo.

NEW TOY—MOST AMUSING THING OUT. All or any part of the right for sale. Address TOY, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT......SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..............$130
Second cabin.......80
Cabin passage to Paris.......145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PARIFA.........Nov. 12 | ALEPPO.........Nov. 26
SIBERIA........Nov. 19 | SAMARIA........Dec. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..............$80 Gold.
Steerage...........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Nov. 17
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY, Nov. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, Nov. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

HIBERNIA......Nov 14 | IOWA..........Dec. 5
EUROPA........Nov 21 | CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12
COLUMBIA......Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MANHATTAN......2,965 tons......Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA......2,965 tons......Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.......3,015 tons......Dec. 9, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,392 tons......Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	First Cabin. Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for dravage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3.
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR HAVANA,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.

The well known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows......Nov. 21
RAPIDAN follows......Nov. 28
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, and THAMES on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 26.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........NELSON..SATURDAY, Nov. 14
MARIPOSA........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Nov. 21
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $55 currency. For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Thursday.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, until 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, 14th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The side-wheel steamer ALABAMA will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 21. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,
NEW STRIPED PARIS SKIRTINGS
in every desirable combination of colors.
NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH SERGES FOR SUITS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.
NEW PARIS MOIRE-ANTIQUES,
in all the new colors, at $3 per yard, worth $5.
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Robes de nuit, Chemises, Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset-covers and undergarments of every description.

Children's Dresses, Skirts, Undergarments, Sacques, Hats and Caps.

Boys' Suits, Coats, Blouses, &c. Infants' Wardrobes. Bridal Trousseaux.

A large lot of Children's Cloaks and Sacques at half price.

SWISS PARTY DRESSES,
Beautifully trimmed, on hand or to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
a lot of
WINTER BASQUES AND SACQUES,
REDUCED FROM $30 AND $40 TO $15.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Rich Paris Silks, Black, Plain and Fancy, including all the new shades for evening wear; Velvets in all colors and widths; Satins, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
French and English Dress Goods, including Empress and Biarritz Cloths, Poplins, Epinglines, Imperial Cords, French Merino, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c.,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We offer this day the cheapest goods shown since the commencement of the war.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS
nearly half the cost of importation.
Colored and Black Silk Velvets at $1 50 per yard.
Full line of Plushes, every color, cheap.
TWENTY SHILLING SATINS, BOTH BLACK and COLORS, at $1 50 per yard.
NEW FEATHERS, BIRDS OF PARADISE, FLOWERS, WREATHS, &c., &c.
Novelties in white and colored Laces greatly reduced.
New Dress Trimmings and Fringes.

LOT OF COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS at 50 cents on the dollar.

YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS.
SPECIALTY—LEATHER SATCHELS, every size, about one-third below last week's prices.
CHEAP HOSIERY, LINED and other GLOVES, less than IMPORTER'S COST.
ALL OUR KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE.

We have bargains in UNDERSHIRTS, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, a line of GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS about half regular prices.
OUR DEPARTMENTS are CROWDED with LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES at the various
AUCTION SALES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
Everything new and desirable for
INFANTS, MISSES, BOYS and LADIES.
LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK in this City to select from, without exception.
BARGAINS IN WOVEN AND KNITTED WORSTED GOODS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY!
CHEAP FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS and SATINS.
WE CUT LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
YOU CAN FIND IN OUR FLOWER DEPARTMENT
REAL BIRDS OF PARADISE!
BIRDS OF PARADISE!
BIRDS OF PARADISE!
READY TUESDAY NOV. 10,
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 1,270 BROADWAY.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A GREAT BIG
BLACK CAT
-alogue full of failures can be traced to the ruinous system of high prices and big profits.
GREAT DECLINE IN MUSLINS.
BIG LOT AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c., 10c.
MUSLINS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 12½c.
BEST TROY PRINTS, 6c. MERRIMACKS, 12½c.
Also, from AUCTION, BIG LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, MERINOES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., at nearly any price you wish.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES—
No. 98 Duane-st., New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, New-York.
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

KENTUCKY JEANS.
Mildewed and Spotted Jeans and Cotton and Woolen Goods restored to original colors by
JAMES MARTIN & CO., 113 Chestnut-st., Phila.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Will sell her entire stock of Winter cloaks in velvet, silk and cloth, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business, at No. 1,169 Broadway.

KID GLOVES.
We are selling the best twenty cents less than other houses, and excellent gloves at $1 and $1 25. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear; doeskin, cloth and silk gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 883 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—NORTH WINDOW. "Bull Run" gentlemen's furnishing store, No. 397 Broadway. Just reopened. Dollar bows, 50 cents.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1850.
Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.
All goods guaranteed as represented.
Goods carefully packed for shipping.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHED floor, with conveniences for light housekeeping, below 14th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars as to price, &c., S. S., Box No. 2,217 New-York Post Office.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in the neighborhood of the Union League Club, wishing to take a young married couple to board, please address, with full particulars, F. S. M., Box No. 254 Post Office; no other boarders preferred; first-class reference given and required.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ELEGANT FRONT parlor, with fire, gas and board, for two only, $20 a week, (if taken to-day;) one at $15; and a fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OR TWO adults may secure an elegant suite of front rooms, and an unexceptionable home in a private family residing a few doors from Madison-square, by applying immediately at No. 54 East 25th-st.

NO. 733 BROADWAY—TO LET FURNISHED a whole floor, comprising two parlors and three bedrooms; can be let separate; a rare occasion, comfortable and cheap; convenient for a family, or gentlemen only. Inquire of Mrs. GENTIL, No. 733 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN INVALID LADY and nurse, in a quiet private family, where there are no other boarders or children; first or second floor, in a good neighborhood; west side preferred. Address, with full particulars, Room No. 271, Fifth-av. Hotel.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST.—A PRIVATE boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension, second floor, en suite, four rooms, together or separate, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND UNEXCEPTIONABLE table, with privilege of parlor, in a private family. No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House; unquestionable references required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOME front parlor and bedroom to let with first-class board, where there are but few boarders; of the highest respectability.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A handsomely furnished back room, with southern exposure, on the second floor, with or without board.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Nicely furnished single rooms, separate or connected, with fire, gas and first-class board, to let to single gentlemen: references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let for the Winter, with full board, (reasonably,) to a permanent party; reference exchanged. Apply to No. 22 Bond-st.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with superior board, the entire second and rooms of the third floor, handsomely furnished; references required.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE, well-furnished room in the second-story to let, with or without board; location excellent and family strictly private.

MRS. SUMNER OFFERS SUPERIOR accommodations to a family or single gentlemen, with private table if desired. Apply for particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 5 EAST 12TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—A very pleasant suite, and one double and single room, in a private family, with few boarders; table first-class; references exchanged.

A QUIET FAMILY OF FIVE WILL let, with board, three rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished; home-made fare. No. 265 West 11th-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, with hall bedroom adjoining, will be rented separately or together, with full board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH AND 45TH STS., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rooms without board, private houses; other locations, with or without private tables. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent with board: those wishing a pleasant home for the Winter can apply at No. 35 West 24th-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a gentleman and wife; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address, with full particulars, D. M. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first-class; good reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS DESIRE rooms with plain board, but excellent quality, in an entirely private family; no other boarders; price $40 week. Address TRENO, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

NO. 74 (NEW NUMBER) LEXINGTON-av.—Two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board; private family.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE.—Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

TWO ROOMS ADJOINING TO LET.—With or without board, reasonable. Apply at No. 76 West 11th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let with private table only.

NO. 14 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—CHOICE OF pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET for one or two gentlemen. No. 202 East 26th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANTLY furnished rooms on second story, for a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH-out board, a handsome suite of parlors, first floor, including bath, &c., overlooking Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few sewing girls to lodge. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—FOUR GENTLE-men can be accommodated with fine rooms, and board at the late residence of Mr. John N Genin.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms with or without board; reference required.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR LA-dies at No. 67 Mercer-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a genteel house in a pleasant village in New-Jersey, 45 minutes' from New-York, would board a gentleman and his wife. Address J., Box No. 2,957.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. A sure cure, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms, board and nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.: manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines; $5: one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $11 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART. Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS $10, WORTH $20; children's hats; sailor hats; new styles of ladies' hats, feathers and flowers. This is valuable. Furs half price. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 517 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SORREL MARE, 7 years old, fit for coupe or family use, warranted, $500; one roan mare, 7 years old, good for work, $110; one Jagger wagon, $120; two sets light harness, $20, and one $50. Apply at No. 157 East 23d-st., in the feed store.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 349 WEST 42D-ST., FOUR working horses, a double set of harness, truck and work for the Winter; also, a rockaway and a double set of light harness, and lease of house and stables; no charge for work.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKETS and lap robes, all styles; halters, rosettes, fine whips, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LONG TAIL BAY horses, 15¾ hands high, very stylish; warranted sound and kind. Also, phaeton, double harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles. Apply to J. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH IRON-GRAY HORSE, 7 years old; also, a top grocery wagon in good running order, to be sold cheap. Apply at No. 152 Prospect, corner of South 2d-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—FOUR CANADIAN PONIES, FROM 5 to 7 years; sound, kind; 14½ hands; suit butcher, bakery or grocery; will be sold cheap; two wagons. No. 68 7th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

The choice plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are AT THE DEPOT; no walking, no time lost; and they are sold only at PRIVATE SALE to desirable parties.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED AT Pittsfield, Mass., an elegant two-story, French-roofed house, with water, gas, &c., containing twenty rooms; five acres of ground handsomely laid out; barn and other outbuildings, all in perfect repair; price $13,000. A photograph of the place may be seen, and further particulars obtained, by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAIN.—JERSEY CITY.—CHEAPEST three-story high-stoop sub-cellar house; all modern improvements; bay window, heaters, stationary tubs, marble basins, &c.; in splendid order; with possession; beautiful corner; neighborhood first-class and improving; lot 25x105; house built by days' work; just the place for a doctor; must be sold; price, $16,000; terms easy. Address OWNER, Box 198 *Herald* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST FARMS IN ORANGE County; one 130 acres, $6,000; one 200 acres, $20,000; one 78 acres, $4,000; one 114 acres, $5,000; good buildings and fruit, and terms easy on each.
T. H. BORLAND, No. 14 Chambers-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., AUCTION SALE.—By A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., of desirable houses and lots, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Particulars in auction column.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM NEAR THE City for sale, remarkably cheap; 160 acres, $9,600; it will soon bring double the price. Full particulars from C. G. PRATT, No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—SPLENDID COUNTRY seat and farm to be sold at auction, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER. See auction column.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house on 127th-st., $20,000; splendid first-class three-story high-basement brick, 127th-st., $16,000; a first-class frame with extension and extra lot, 127th-st., $16,000; partially furnished three-story high-basement brick on 117th-st., $10,000; also houses and lots in desirable localities at all prices. TO LET—Finely furnished frame cottage and grounds, 125th-st., $1,500; elegant four-story high-basement brown-stone on 130th-st., $1,200. Apply to CHAS. D. MOTT, 4th-av. and 125th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS and Warehouse men.—For sale, a large, substantial brick building, 70x140 feet, covering the entire lot, and having two fronts, suitable for storage warehouse, or any manufacturing business, directly on the East River, with a water front. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs., an elegant brown-stone high-stoop house, with furniture, new. Also, stable in rear on 39th-st.; lot running through from 38th to 39th-st.; house elegantly fitted up. Possession immediately. Apply to WM. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE—ON 50TH-ST., south side, about 380 feet west of 5th-av., on Columbia College leases, on terms very much more profitable than freehold property. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 682 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOW, $13,000, EASY TERMS, VERY desirable; three-story high-stoop brick house, 18.9x45x100; modern improvements; fine order. See premises, No. 144 24th-st., near 7th-av., and apply at No. 149 West 46th-st., before 11 and after 4.

FOR SALE—FIRST HOUSE EAST OF MADISON-av. in 44th-st.; is new, and a gem in every way; will be sold at market price. Apply to owner on the premises.
A. W. RIKER.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., some of that elegant block of four-story, high-stoop, brown stone front, Mansard-roof houses, 23x48; lot 90 and 110 feet; unexceptionable location; 15 or 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; built by day's work in the most substantial manner; all modern improvements; replete black walnut front doors, stair, staircasing; walnut sash; French plate glass; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession; price $25,000, one-half cash. Inquire on the premises of THOS. FAGAN, owner.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—JOHNSON & MILLER will sell next TUESDAY, at the Exchange, 200 lots in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, 40 of them are on Bushwick-av., Boulevard; they are all near the proposed Ridgewood Park. Also, 70 splendid East New-York lots, the latter are in the immediate vicinity of the property (military parade ground) sold in July last, for which there was such competition. Mechanics, clerks or others dependent on their earnings, who wish to lay by something for a rainy day, should not neglect this sale.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"—And it's worth it. But the lots that are to be sold in the Eighteenth Ward of BROOKLYN and EAST NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at the Exchange, are within the reach of all. Brooklyn is the finest city on the continent to live in. It has pleasant society, the best of churches and schools. Don't fail to be present at the sale.

A WORD TO THE DISCONTENTED.—You do not like your present home. It is inconvenient, unhealthy and expensive. As Solon Shingle sagely remarks, "Jess so." Better your condition by attending the great sale of Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, and East New-York lots, by JOHNSON & MILLER, which takes place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. There will be bargains, and buyers will never regret their investments.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET— A brown-stone front house, No. 87 1st-place, Brooklyn. Immediate possession.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear.
The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS SIX-STORY BUILD-ing No. 620 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., entire or in parts. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY WHITE MARBLE front building, No. 332 Broadway, entire or in parts.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.— Very low, a furnished house and outbuildings, in order, four acres in garden and lawn, fruit and shade trees; location beautiful; 1½ miles from depot; possession at once. Address Box No. 85 Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 32 EAST 11th-st., near University-place, with full lot; will be leased for five years, for business purposes, at a ground rent of $4,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, located on Lexington-av., near 54th-st., to a private family, from now to May 1, 1869, at $350 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, HALF AN hour from this City; a good home for a family of moderate means; will be let cheaper now than in the Spring. Apply at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—NO. 1[illegible]4 RYERSON-st.; contains all modern conveniences; possession; brick house and cottage. Apply as above or opposite Post Office. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—UNTIL 1ST MAY NEXT, THE FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 344 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, a second or third floor, with private table, in a first-class house between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,830 Post Office, giving full particulars as to price, &c.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st.,
have on hand a large and select stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and manufacturers' prices.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE AT 7¾.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Sole Lessee and Director..........JACOB GRAU
FOURTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled on any stage.
The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Guerettl, Bagard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 160.
Orchestra seats, $1 50; Dress Circle, reserved, $1; Private boxes, first and second row, $10; private boxes, third row, $6; Proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1. NOTICE—Family Circle, 50 cents.
Private Boxes for the Matinee can now be secured.
Beware of ticket speculators.

WOODS' MUSEUM.
Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Two performances daily in Grand Theatre.
AFTERNOON at 2; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.
GREATEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS IN THE WORLD.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
appear in the great success of the season,
IXION,
to crowded houses, numbers being turned away nightly, unable to obtain even standing room. The burlesque is preceded by
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO JERSEY?
Other afternoons the full dramatic company appear in
CINDERELLA.
Just introduced into the Museum Department, and TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
the Liliputian Wonders of the World, the
ELLENGER & FOOTE COMBINATION,
comprising the $50,000 COMMODORE FOOTE, and his sister, MISS NESTELLE, the smallest matured man and woman in existence, who, in conjunction with COL. SMALL, next in miniature size, give a comic entertainment within themselves, in the Lecture-room, at 1 P. M.
BABY WOMAN, wonder of the 19th century.
MONS. BIHIN, Giant, tallest man alive.
MRS. BATTERSLEY, Giantess, largest woman alive.
MR. BATTERSLEY, her husband, thinnest man alive.
MISS BRIGGS, largest girl of her age alive.
ZOBEDI LUDDI, beautiful Circassian.
Together with a collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS. And withal
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1868.
Mr. J. E. HANER, PIANIST,
Respectfully begs to announce that his
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
since his return from Europe, will take place on the above evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. ANNA DE LAGRANGE,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA.
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor. Mr. W. KOPTA, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. F. EBEN, Flute Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
Will commence his Readings in the Hall of the Union League Club, on
MONDAY, DEC. 28.
Mr. Vandenhoff's Elocutionary Rooms are
No. 35 Union-square.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.
EVENINGS AT 8.—Prof. ROHDE'S EXHIBITION.
(57 Tableaux, 24 feet square.)
EARTH AND MAN.
Admission 50c.; Children 25c.; Reserved Seats $1.

MR. DE CORDOVA
WILL DELIVER HIS NEW LECTURE,
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA"
at Pike's Music Hall, corner 8th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, for St. Peter's Sunday School. Admission 50 cents.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of "HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Monday evenings.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
No. 845 BROADWAY,
ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
ESMERALDA,
the great masterpiece of
J. VAN LEWINS.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
The regular quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
ALEX'R RHIND, Secretary.

LADIES' DOMESTIC MISSIONARY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The first regular meeting will be held at Grace Chapel, 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 M. All parishes desirous of cooperating should be represented, either by the Rector or by delegates.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted:)
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK THIS SEASON.
OF
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mlle. TOSTEE..........as..........HELENE,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
Notwithstanding the enthusiastic reception and repeated successes of La Belle Helene, the arrangements of the season will render its withdrawal necessary after the present week.
ONLY SIX MORE REPRESENTATIONS
can therefore be given; and on
MONDAY, NOV. 16,
the favorite opera,
BARBE BLEUE
will be reproduced, with MLLE. IRMA.
MONS. AUJAC.
and all the principal eminent artists of the original cast.
POSITIVELY LAST BELLE HELENE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, NOV. 14.
At 1 o'clock; doors open at 12¼.
on which occasion the prices of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes)
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Box seats can now be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office.

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st. and Broadway.
ONE WEEK LONGER. First appearance of Mr. JAS. ROBINSON, the Champion Rider of the World, in his great Somersault Act, which has been universally pronounced the most daring act of horsemanship.
First appearance of Miss JENNIE WATSON. First appearance of the celebrated DENZER BROTHERS, together with the BELL and SHERWOOD FAMILIES.
SAM LONG and FRANK WHITTAKER, the great Clowns. A Daily Matinee and Evening Performance, at 2 and 7½ P. M.
Admission 50 cents; Children ten (10) years 25 cents; Reserved Chairs 75 cents; Children under ten (10) years to Reserved Chairs 50 cents.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING PARK.
The New-York Athletic Club will hold their semi-annual games on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.
Over 160 entries already made by members of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB and others from different parts of the country. A RACE ON PICKERING'S FRENCH VELOCIPEDE will be a feature of the evening. Dodworth's full Military Band, under direction of Henry B. Dodworth, Esq., will perform selections from the popular operas and favorite melodies of the day. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents; for sale at No. 112 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Bradley Bros', No. 901 Broadway, and at the box-office of the Rink.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOVELTY! NOVELTY! NOVELTY!
CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE!
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
First week of
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
who will appear in his startling
BAREBACK STEEPLE-CHASE ACT.
NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS,
together with the entire strength of the
MOST TALENTED CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized on this Continent.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music..........Piano.
Violin..........Organ.
Theory and Composition..........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages..........By Native Professors.

N. Y. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIRST REHEARSAL FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets to six Concerts and eighteen Rehearsals..$10 00
Two tickets, to six Concerts only..........$15 00
Tickets to Rehearsals..........50c
To be procured at the principal music stores, and by Messrs. Seymour & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau, corner of Pine-st. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY,
FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
of a large and elegant collection of
MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

NOON-DAY LECTURES EVERY DAY on Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy at the new Class-room over the Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway. Commence at 12 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents, or six tickets for $1.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.—FALL MEETING.
SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, Nov. 10.
FIRST RACE.—Handicap Hurdle; two miles, eight hurdles; premium, $450; $300 to first horse, $75 to second and $25 to third. Entries—Col. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, 140 pounds; Col. McDaniels' b. h. Ripley, 132 pounds; Col. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, 144 pounds; Mr. Waldron's b. h. Dr. Underwood, 145 pounds.
SECOND RACE.—Consolation premium, $250; one and one-eighth miles; $200 to first and $50 to second. Entries—Col. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey; Col. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B.; Mr. Eckerson's b. f. Sleety; Mr. Eckerson's ch. c. Uncle Vic.
THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; premium, $350; $300 to first and $50 to second horse. Entries—Col. McDaniels' ch. f. Lizzie Rogers; Mr. Eckerson's ch. c. Metairie.
FOURTH RACE.—Dash of one mile for hacks, gentlemen riders; welter weights; for cup valued at $100; ten per cent. entrance; four or more to start.
The trains of the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., run direct to the grounds as follows: Leave New-York for the track at 10 A. M. and 12 M. Leave Paterson for the track at 12 M. Leave the track for New-York at 5:40 P. M. Leave for Paterson, Port Jervis and intermediate stations at 5:30 P. M. Fare, 30 cents.
Stages will connect with Hoboken Ferry horse cars at Union Hill and run direct to the track.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PIANO-FORTES.—Agraffe treble, the finest instrument in the City; also, second-hand pianos at bargains. Factory and warerooms No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Grand, Square and Upright Pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

MUSIC.—MRS. B. ROBINSON, TEACHER OF the piano-forte and organ, No. 20 4th-av., New-York. Terms per quarter, $12.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Thursday, 12th, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, 13th, 7 A. M.
Friday, 13th, 2 P. M.	Saturday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 14th, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 18th, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th, 10 A. M.	Friday, 20th, 9 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
MEMORABLE AND MATCHLESS SUCCESS.
267th to 275th performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime
"The" Hit. "The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit. "The" Hit.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as
HUMPTY DUMPTY..........and..........CLOWN.
"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun. | 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 | There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."
Mlle. SANGALI and ITALIAN BALLET.
The rush is unexampled. Throngs are turned away. Secure seats in advance; it costs nothing extra.
MATINEES, ½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Positively last night but four of the engagement of the celebrated artiste,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear for the second time this TUESDAY as
ELIZABETH,
supported by an excellent cast.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 16,
after every preparation, and at an outlay of
$1[illegible],000,
will be presented for the first time in America,
DION BOUCICAULT'S
great drama of
AFTER DARK;
OR, LONDON BY NIGHT,
with new artists, scenery, costumes and effects.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NO. 728 BROADWAY.
Second week of the regular dramatic season with
A GREAT STAR COMPANY.
Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker,
Rose Sherwell, Mrs. Edward Wright,
Mr. F. B. Conway, Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. James Dunn,
Mr. H. Ryner, Mr. F. A. Gossin,
in Augustin Daly's picturesque local drama, of world-wide fame, UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
with its Wondrous Railroad Sensation, the Thrilling Pier Scene, and the frolics of the "Lost Tribes."
THE HUMORS OF THE TOMBS TRIALS,
and all the original features, revived with new superb adjuncts. Admission 50 cents.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MRS. F. W. LANDER, MRS. F. W. LANDER.
Production of the grand historical tragedy
MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE.
MRS. F. W. LANDER AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.
EVERYTHING NEW AND A SUPERB CAST.
SATURDAY—MRS. F. W. LANDER MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
AFTER DARK; OR, SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON.
An immense hit; houses crowded to the dome; shouts of admiration.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE,
Formerly "Jerome's," corner Madison-av. and East 26th-st.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON respectfully begs to announce that he has completed arrangements with Mr. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, (late Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic,) for three
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS,
to take place at the above elegant establishment on the following evenings:
THIS TUESDAY, Nov. 10—TWELFTH NIGHT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MONDAY, Nov. 16—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Tickets for the Course, including reserved seats, $3.
Single tickets, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7; to begin at 8 o'clock.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Brilliant success of the new Burlesque Opera, LA

SOMNAMBULA,	Eugene,	SOMNAMBULA,
SOMNAMBULA,	Unsworth,	SOMNAMBULA,
SOMNAMBULA,	Dempster,	SOMNAMBULA,
SOMNAMBULA,	Eph. Horn,	SOMNAMBULA,
SOMNAMBULA,	Nelse Seymour,	SOMNAMBULA,
SOMNAMBULA,	Warren White,	SOMNAMBULA,

Hogan, Hughes, Grier, Rockefeller, Henry, Crosby, Malone.
DAN BRYANT. CAPT. JINKS. DAN BRYANT.
Lancashire Lass. Tin-pan-on-i-on. Carte de Visite.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, by special request, for the accommodation of ladies and children, First Bryant Minstrel Matinee, SOMNAMBULA, SOMNAMBULA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
Engagement of the great Comedian,
MR. R. M. CARROLL.
GREAT HIT OF LESLIE AND RAYNOR.
Unbounded applause welcomes the appearance of
THE ONLY LEON'S NEW BENO,
THE ONLY LEON'S EURYDICE.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. GRANDEST COSTUMES.
DAZZLING FAIRY TRANSFORMATION SCENE!
NOTICE—2 PERFORMANCES on THANKSGIVING.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
ANNUAL GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, NOV. 14,
AT
STEINWAY HALL.
SOLOISTS:
Mr. W. KOPTA, Violin;
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano;
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS.
Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN
Tickets at $1; reserved seats, $1 extra—to be had at
J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S, No. 820 Broadway;
G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway;
HANFT BROS., No. 695 Broadway;
E. KROLLPFEIFFER'S, No. 42 Pine-st.;
From the members generally, and at the door.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
THE COMMITTEE.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL DELIVER HIS
POPULAR LECTURE, "HABIT,"
at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1868.
Doors open at 7; Lecture commences 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. To be had at J. R. Terry's, No. 409 Broadway and No. 19 Union-square; W. C. Palmer, Bible House; Cross Bros., No. 130 Nassau-st. and No. 15 3d-av., and at the door.

MME. OLYMPE AUDOUARD BEGS TO announce that she will give, at the Union League Theatre, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 8½ o'clock, the first of a course of six conferences or lectures, in the French language. The subjects of these lectures will be: "The Political and Literary Life of Victor Hugo;" "The Rights of Women;" "Tragedy and Comedy in France;" "The Social Life of Turkey and Egypt." Tickets to the course, price $10, and single tickets, price $2, may be had of the principal booksellers and music-dealers, and at the office of the French Theatre.

TO LADIES.—FIVE LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY, Health and Disease, by Mrs. MARY D. JONES, M. D., in Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, Nov. 10, 12, 13, 14 and 16, at 3 P. M. First lecture free. Ticket to course, $1; single lecture, 30 cents. Splendid apparatus, manikins, &c.

FREE LECTURE.—COURSE OF WESTERN Branch Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-st. Rev. Dr. ROBERTS, of Elizabeth, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Literature of the Bible.* Young people invited.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open for the season, at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, afternoon and evening. Ladies and children at 4 P. M. and gentlemen at 8 P. M.
New classes are formed every week for beginners.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

C. H. RIVERS'
New and elegant Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German, and Fashionable Quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST Independent Business and Medical Clairvoyant known; has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriage; likeness and name. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

J. S. CONKLIN, TEST MEDIUM, CAN be consulted from 10 to 4, at No. 229 Bowery.

TENNESSEE.

The Effect of Gen. Grant's Election upon the South—A Large Influx of Northern Capital and Men Expected—Facts Sustaining this Expectation—Political and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 5, 1868.

While Southern newspapers and politicians have, in a measure, succeeded in deluding this people as to the objects and purposes of the Republican Party, and poisoning the Southern mind as to Gen. GRANT's character and aspirations, there are yet very many reasonable leading citizens who see and concede that the election of Gen. GRANT is a fortunate thing for the Southern States. Men of property and business prospects comprehend the disastrous results that would have followed the inauguration of SEYMOUR and the administration of the Government upon the principles announced in BLAIR's letters and speeches, and so boldly set forth in HAMPTON's plank of the New-York platform. They realize that amid the anarchy and revolution such a policy would necessarily have provoked there would be no commercial prosperity or further recuperation from the desolation of the past war. Very many of these men of property, although they have not been open advocates of GRANT's election are now very willing to admit that they feel that under his administration the South will be governed more judiciously and firmly than under the unfortunate and anomalous administration we have had for four years past. I have been very much surprised to find with what willingness and candor these men have expressed themselves since the result of Tuesday's work is known, and I verily believe that Gen. GRANT will find a strong and influential party of Southern conservative men to support his administration if it shall prove to be as liberal, wise and firm as his friends anticipate.

The verdict of Tuesday will prove a great blessing to the South, not only because the mass of reasonable Southern men see in it a peaceful and prosperous future, but also because in the inauguration of Gen. GRANT the Northern people confidently believe their capital and their person will find protection and safety wherever in this broad land they choose to go. I was very much surprised to learn from Messrs. MUNSON & SEYMOUR, real estate agents in this city, of the very favorable effect the elections would have upon their business. These men for two years past have had in their hands for sale or lease several hundred thousand acres of the best lands of East Tennessee. They have advertised very extensively in the North, and for some months have been in correspondence with men in almost every county of the Northern States. They inform me that they have been in correspondence with over five hundred Northern men of capital and enterprise, and that most all of these men have made their coming to Tennessee conditional upon the election of Gen. GRANT and a Republican Congress. This, to my mind, is a powerful and conclusive argument to show that the Northern people have elected GRANT because they felt his election necessary for the peace and prosperity of the South, and is a fitting answer to the charge of a venal press that they desired only the humiliation and degradation of the Southern people. Here are 500 men with money, intelligence and enterprise, standing and waiting to know what is to be the character of the Administration at Washington before setting their faces southward. How many more hundreds are there of whose intentions we know nothing, who have only been waiting to know whether GRANT was to be our great Captain in the civil as well as military administration of the country. But it is not alone Northern men who look upon the success of the Republican Party as tending to increase immigration. Messrs. MUNSON & SEYMOUR tell me they find that their Southern customers apprehend a better sale for their properties, now that Northern men feel they will have protection and support in the South, and look forward to the advent of Northern men with pleasure and profit.

In view of such practical proof of Southern sentiment upon this point, what would we naturally expect of the Press and politicians? Instead of acquiescing, and advising their friends to cheer up and take advantage of this new opportunity of gathering about them an energetic, industrious and intelligent class of Northern immigrants, both the Press and the demagogues continue to picture oppression and ruin as their lot for the future. Thus, the *Press & Herald*, a Democratic organ in this city, looks upon Tuesday's election as the "last free election we are to have in this country," and predicts that the South will find further oppression in store for her, under GRANT's administration.

But I am happy to say that such newspaper men do not represent the entire sentiment of the Southern people of this community. For months they have thus pictured the future of the South. Nevertheless, I know of many of the most worthy, enterprising and intelligent of our citizens who think otherwise. Such newspapers have had a bad influence upon a certain class of our people, but their day has past, for before the four years of GRANT's administration are ended the principles of the Republican Party will be so familiar and so well expounded through that administration that no man will be found foolish enough to be duped by such unreasonable and silly charges.

I can now say to these 500 men and to all others, come to East Tennessee, for here you will find every inducement that fertile valleys, rich mineral wealth, fine water power, a glorious climate and a loyal and thoroughly Republican population can offer. Come here, for this people will give you a hearty welcome, and even if your "carpet-bag" is empty, but you bring in it a good character and good purposes, you will find friends, no matter where it was packed. In truth, the unnatural and unreasonable proscription of the chivalry element has resulted in a marked partiality to the carpet-baggers on the part of the republican portion of the people. East Tennessee has now a larger proportion of Northern settlers than any other part of the South. The manufacturing is almost entirely in the control of Northern men and capital. Under our new school law, good free schools are open to all, so that the laboring men can give their children as good an education as they wish. Immigration societies are now formed, scattering their pamphlets all over the North, so that information on every point can be easily had. Real estate agents have lands of every kind for sale or lease, and to all who desire full and reliable information, I can refer them to the gentlemen before named, in whose representations they can rely.

The result of the elections in Tennessee your readers already know. There was some excitement in reference to the contest between MAYNARD and HOUK, because there was some uncertainty as to the result. HOUK was supported by the Democracy, and has practically cut aloof from the Republican Party, which one and all consider a fortunate riddance. MAYNARD's majority will be about 5,000—the figures I telegraphed you Tuesday night.

We are to have an adjourned term of the Supreme Court here on Tuesday next. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD fills *pro tem.* the vacancy from East Tennessee, and Judge J. O. SCHACKELFORD that from Middle Tennessee.

We are now having our delightful Indian Summer. November in this climate is one of the pleasantest months of the year. OMEGA.

The Temper of the Southern People.

From the Savannah News.

As regards the temper of the South toward the incoming Administration, we think we can speak with entire certainty. Notwithstanding the great body of the Southern people voted against Gen. GRANT as a measure of self-preservation, they will never extend to him a factious opposition. They need peace and a friend in the Government, and would far prefer to find in him cause of gratitude and praise rather than of condemnation. We feel that we can safely say that they will sustain him by their voices, their votes, and, if need be, by their strong arms and stout hearts, in all just and constitutional measures he may adopt to bring peace and prosperity to the country. They cannot grant, nor can he expect, more than this. In their present time of trouble they have no attachment for political parties, and simply use them as a means for political deliverance. The party that secures them this, and evinces a determination to stand by the Constitution, will be their party, by whatever name it may be called. They are after things—palpable, substantial liberty—and care nothing for names or men. He will also find us a grossly misrepresented and slandered people when he comes to understand us aright.

The Southern people in good faith abide the results of the war; they are sincerely desirous of resuming their places in the Union, with an honest purpose to maintain it in all its integrity; they are loyal to the Constitution, and not a sensible man among them has the slightest desire to interfere with "the effective abolition of slavery." If these be the only points of difficulty with Gen. GRANT and the patriots of the North of every name, there is no cause whatever why we should not be friends and work together for the restoration of the general harmony and prosperity.

St. Nicholas Society.

The St. Nicholas Society met yesterday evening at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth-street, in order to choose officers for the ensuing year. Mr. BENJAMIN H. FIELD acted as Chairman during the proceedings. After the election it was decided to hold the annual dinner on the 7th December, at a place hereafter to be appointed. A collation was then partaken of standing, and the company separated at an early hour. No speeches were made. The following is a list of the officers chosen:

President, JAMES W. BEEKMAN; Vice-Presidents, Benj. H. Field, Richard E. Mount, James M. McLean and John T. Hoffman; Treasurer, Wm. M. Vermilye; Secretary, Augustus R. Macdonough, and Assistant Secretary, Smith E. Lane. There were also two Chaplains, Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye and Rev. Wm. S. Johnson; two Physicians, Abram Dubois, M. D., and Wm. E. Vermilye, M. D.; two Consulting Physicians, James Anderson, M. D., and James R. Wood, M. D. In addition to these there were twelve Managers chosen: Julian C. Verplanck, James De-Peyster Ogden, Wm. H. Johnson, Chas. B. Swords, D. Henry Haight, Augustus Schell, John Alstyne, Chas. Roome, A. B. Hays, Frederick De Peyster, James I. Roosevelt and Wm. Remsen. The seven Stewards elected were Wm. Irving Graham, Robert G. Remsen, Carlisle Norwood, James Breath, Stuyvesant Catlin, Smith Clift and John Fowler, Jr.

Promenade Concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Brilliancy and Beauty.

The fashionable season in the fair and beautiful City of Brooklyn was opened in the most handsome style at the Academy of Music, Montague-street, last evening. The occasion was that of the Sixth Annual Promenade Concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, and it was worthy in all respects, of the regiment. The two thousand and over ladies and gentlemen who had the pleasure of making up the grand assembly seemed to have been selected from Brooklyn's best and most accomplished families, and they appeared to have appreciated the festal engagement at its value, for their varied toilets were both chaste and attractive. The rich dresses, with gentle modifications of that latest of Parisian inventions of the *mode*—the Grecian Bend; the sparkling diamonds and the shining pearls, in their grand golden settings, that adorned the ladies, indicated that, notwithstanding the *status in quo* condition of the Crook *vs.* Molineux court-martial case, the order of the evening was to obey the summons of the gallant Twenty-third to be gay and happy.

The Academy was transformed into a fairy home for the time being. The ornamentation, while not profuse, was remarkably well arranged, reflecting much credit upon the decorators for excellent taste, and, what is of importance in the ornamenting art, a clear-headed idea of adapting the temporary to the permanent adornments. From the ceiling centre to its extreme sides and corners radiated red and white streamers, providing that canopied effect which toned the festooning designs of gathering bayonets and flowing wavelets of Stars and Stripes that covered the front of the family and upper circles. Then the always effective vista on the stage was thrown open, and he other allurements of artistic effort intensified the scene so that promenaders were almost tempted to believe that really, if "all the world" was "a stage," they were on it. Outside of the Academy the long lines of carriages announced to passers-by that, if they would catch a glimpse of the interior, they must read the morning newspapers, as only they who had the all-important tickets could hope to enter. On each side of the proscenium were stationed the Twenty-third Regiment band in two divisions, under the direction of M. PAPST and L. CONTERNO. The members of the regiment were in their best uniform of Cadet-grey, and presented a fine appearance. The parquette, of course, was boarded over so as to bring the whole lower part of the house to a level with the stage. The Executive Committee consisted of Col. RODNEY C. WARD, Capt. D. W. VAN INGEN, Capt. A. J. METZ, Capt. WM. R. BUNKER, and Lieut. W. H. BOURDETTE, who wore white badges. The Reception Committee, with red badges, consisted of Lieut.-Col. S. H. FARNHAM, Surgeon A. D. WILSON, Capts. C. E. GOLDTHWAITE, CHARLES H. JOY, A. ELMENDORF, JAMES G. GREGORY, M. C. OGDEN and JAMES E. WEBB. Of all these gentlemen it is only necessary to say that their works, of which we have already spoken, were the best exponents of the praise they deserve. Having said so much, all that remains is to give the programme, leave it in the hands of the band and the vast assembly, bid all "good night," and hasten to transfer our notes to the printer for the benefit of the public and all others concerned, especially the Floor Committee with the blue badge, whose names were not accessible. The following is the order of exercises:

PART I.—Grand March and Chorus, Wagner. "Tannhauser." Ballad J. R. Thomas. "Dreaming of Thee." Overture, C. M. Von Weber, "Der Freischutz." Valse, Strauss, "Village Swallows." Selections, Offenbach, "La Belle Helene." Galop, Michaelis, "Greeting." Overture, W. V. Wallace, "Lurline." Quickstep, L. Conterno, "Col. Ward's."

PART II.—Promenade. "Königgratz," Piefke. Lanciers, "Grand Duchess," Offenbach. Promenade, "College Songs," Conterno. Galop, Twenty-third Regiment, Delamere. Promenade, "Rendezvous," Zikoff. Quadrille, "Amortten," Strauss. Promenade, "I'Masnadieri," Verdi. Polka Redowa, "Boquet d'Amour," Herman. Promenade, "Blondin," Budik. Lanciers, "Apollo," Weingarten. Promenade, "La Favourita," Donizetti. Redowa, "On the Blue Danube," Strauss. Promenade, "Review," Schlewitz. Quadrille, "Barbe Bleue," Offenbach. Promenade, "Maritani," Wallace. Galop, "Dexter," Mentz. Promenade, "Defilier," Strebinger. Lanciers, "Lurline," Wiegand. Promenade, "Grand Duchess," Offenbach. Redowa, "Artist Life," Strauss. Promenade, "Volontair," Sheuer. Quadrille, "Lingard Medley," Braham. Promenade, "Ours," Mollenhauer. Galop, "Ball Rockets," Hermann. Promenade, Home.

Among the guests present were Admiral Godon, Capt. Almy, of the United States Navy; Gen. Molineux, Meserole, Adjt.-Gen. Marirae, Fowler and Vogdes; Col. Hall, Capt. Tully, and representatives of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments in New-York. The Police arrangements, which were excellent, were under the direction of Sergt. ROGERS, of the Central Office.

Dinner of Mercantile Library Officers.

The ex-officers and present officers of the Mercantile Library Association partook of their annual dinner last evening at JEROME's beautiful private theatre, corner Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The auditorium being simply an even floor, without boxes or fixed seats, no alterations were necessary beyond moving the chairs. Landers' Band was on the stage, in front of which was placed a richly-framed oil-painting of Mr. WM. WOODS, founder of the Association in 1820, and since deceased.

Ninety gentlemen sat down to the banquet, Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, President of the Officers' Union, being in the chair. Among the gentleman present, known to the public, were Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, Wm. E. Dodge, Jackson A. Schultz, James Brooks, Erastus Brooks, Frank E. Howe, Elliot C. Cowdin and Hugh N. Camp.

When the fruit was served, and wine flowed freely, the chairman rose and briefly sketched the history of the Mercantile Library from its foundation forty-eight years ago, including its peregrinations from place to place until it reached its present commodious quarters. It had now, he said, 100,000 volumes, and 12,500 members, many of whom were ladies. He hoped that the present location would not be the last, and that the library would soon occupy an entire building, of an architecture suited to its pretensions. He referred to the widely-known CYRUS W. FIELD, as having, in his earlier days, been one of the officers of the institution, and mentioned also Mr. SCHULTZ in the same connexion. He closed by introducing Mr. CHARLES V. ALLEN, President of the Library Association, who stated that he was unaccustomed to public speaking, and called upon Mr. HUGH N. CAMP. Mr. CAMP alluded to the great advantage the library had been for many years to the people of this City, and enlarged upon the great resource its reading-room afforded to young men who were strangers here and without homes. The time was when he lived in an economical boarding-house in Dey-street, which offered few attractions. The library, at that time, served as a home to him, and also to many of his young contemporaries, who, like himself, were clerks on small salaries.

Mr. EDMUND P. COFFIN then spoke, followed by Mr. JAMES BROOKS, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and others. Pleasant anecdotes were told of their early struggles and experiences, and abundant compliments to the library were paid, as the source of much instruction and pleasure. It was thought that, although members could rarely obtain books when they wanted them, yet additional copies of popular works would soon be procured and the great demand met. Complete lists of works of sundry distinguished novelists and other authors would speedily be obtained. At present the library was rather deficient in that regard. Popular authors, who had published a dozen or more books, were often represented in the catalogue by less than half the number. All these defects would soon be mended and the institution would flap its wings as the champion library of the land.

Anatomy and Physiology, Human and Comparative—Lecture by Dr. Lemercier, of Paris.

Last evening Dr. F. G. LEMERCIER, of Paris, the coöperator of the distinguished Prof. AUZOUX, delivered a lecture on "Anatomy and Physiology, Human and Comparative," in the great hall of the Cooper Union, which was about three-fourths filled. The lecturer was introduced by the President of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, under the auspices of which the affair was given. The discourse was illustrated by means of the most elaborate and perfectly-wrought *clastique* models, or those of sectional construction, and capable of being seperated into a multitude of pieces.

The lecture of last evening—the first of a series of six—was made up of a representation and description of the organic structure of the human body, including the bones, the muscles, the heart, arteries and veins, the nerves and all principal organs of digestion, breathing, circulation and secretions; considered in a general manner and compared with the similar organs and functions of other principal classes of animals. The Doctor spoke very slowly, and distinctly enough to be well understood by his audience. In the progress of his remarks the speaker incidentally observed several things worthy of public attention. He advised those who desired to possess well-developed lower limbs to dance frequently, and thus develop the muscular formation. Children with narrow, sunken chests, should be often exercised with the arms, so as to expand that portion of the body. The manufacturers of corsets and waist-belts, the said, should be guided by the example of nature, and make those articles, if they must be worn, elastic, and not unyielding. Brown bread is much more nutritive than white bread. Experiments made by the Professor upon two dogs illustrated this fact strongly. One was fed upon brown bread and nothing else, and the other upon white bread only, and the latter died in a few days of actual starvation, while the former lived and became fat upon his plain diet. The bran (the speaker was understood to say) is the beefsteak of the bread—in other words, it contains the most nutritive substances required for the human body. Those who desire to fatten birds should feed them with small stones as well as seeds, as those are absolutely required for the accomplishment of digestion. The lecture was full of interesting matter, and, although it continued for nearly two hours, the attention of the audience remained unbroken throughout.

The remainder of the course will be given as follows:

Second lecture, Thursday, 12th inst.—*Resumé* of the first lecture; the Senses—skin and touch; tongue and taste, the nasal structure and smell; the ear, its organization, mechanism of hearing; the eye, its delicate organization; mechanism of vision—long sight, short sight, cataract, and comparative anatomy of some of these senses.

Third lecture, Friday, 13th inst.—The Brain—the little brain and spinal marrow, or central nervous system, sensitive and motor nerves, progressive development of the nervous system in the principal classes of animals.

Fourth Lecture, Monday, Nov. 16—*Resumé* of the third lecture, the anatomy of the gorilla, the comparison of its organs with similar ones in other animals, especially with those of man.

Fifth Lecture, Tuesday, Nov. 17—Anatomical and physiological study of the horse. Its wonderful structure arranged to give strength and quickness; practical explanations.

Sixth Lecture, Wednesday, Nov. 18—Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology; structure of a dicotyledone tree, of the flowers and fruits; comparison of animal and vegetable ovules, or eggs.

In order to accommodate the general public, the Association has decided to reduce the price of course tickets to $3 each.

Alumni of Columbia College.

An adjourned meeting of the Columbia College Alumni Association was held at the rooms of the Historical Society last evening. An interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, LL.D., of the Class of 1816, on "The Culture Demanded by the Age," in which he took the ground that a study of nature, both organic and inorganic, should be combined with the study of the classics and mathematics. On the conclusion of Mr. DE PEYSTER's address, a poem, by Rev. LEIGH R. DICKINSON, A. M., of the Class of 1853, was read before the Society, and elicited warm applause. It was entitled, "The Day of Empire," and traced the history of the country from its discovery by Columbus down to the termination of the war.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHARITY SERMON BY REV. DR. ADERDON.—A charity lecture was delivered on Sunday evening last by Very Rev. W. H. ADERDON, D. D., in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, the subject being "Primitive Christianity; or, The Roman Catacombs." The reverend lecturer commenced by giving a brief history of the Roman Empire under the early rulers, and dwelt on the efforts of the primitive Christians to establish their religion and follow the dogmas of Christianity in the face of infidelity and persecution. Their ultimate success he attributed to their piety and devotion. Referring to the catacombs, the lecturer gave an interesting description of some of their peculiar features; and showed how easy it was to discover the tomb of a christian or a martyr. The former had always some symbol engraven on it, either a fish or a cross, while in the latter was invariably concealed a phial of blood. The lecture was eloquent and interesting, and, as the church was densely crowded, a liberal collection was secured for the poor of the parish; for the proceeds of the lecture were given for that purpose to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE PIANO-MAKERS' STRIKE.—Last night a very numerously attended meeting of the piano-makers of this City took place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery. This meeting had been arranged as a counter move against the resolutions of Oct. 19 of the United Piano Manufacturers, not to employ any workmen belonging to the Union, and to discharge the President or any other officer of the workmen's Union from further employment. It was thereupon resolved last night by the latter: "That we shall stand out till the resolutions of Oct. 19, by the piano manufacturers, shall be revoked, and till the ten per cent taken off the wages shall be again added."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday Mr. JAMES L. WHITE entered a Broadway and Twenty-third-street stage for the purpose of going to his residence, No. 324 West Nineteenth-street. When the stage arrived at the stable, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, he was still inside and apparently asleep. The driver, endeavoring to awake him, discovered that he was dead. He had evidently died of apoplexy or heart disease, and the remains were taken in charge by the Police to await an inquest by the Coroner. The deceased was a well-known member of the Masonic fraternity.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon an affray occurred in the liquor saloon, No. 63 Cherry-street, in which JOHN P. THURSTON was stabbed in the neck by PETER MUNGEN, who was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house. The wound is not of a serious character.

A BOY INJURED.—Last evening two boys, JOHN BRIDEWESER and HENRY ROFF, became engaged in a dispute at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, when ROFF struck BRIDEWESER on the head with a stone, inflicting a serious injury. ROFF escaped, and the injured boy was removed to his home by the Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BOLD BURGLAR.—At about 7:30 o'clock last evening, the family of Mr. MCGRATH, residing in Third-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, had their attention attracted to a strange noise on the roof of the piazza in front of the house. Mr. HANNAH, son-in-law of Mr. MCGRATH, opened the window and stepped out to find the cause of the noise they had heard. On going up to the corner, he found a man crouched down, endeavoring to hide and avoid identification. Mr. HANNAH promptly laid hold of him with a view to arresting him, when the scoundrel drew his revolver and fired a shot in Mr. HANNAH's mouth. The stranger then jumped from the roof of the piazza and escaped. Mr. HANNAH's injuries are of course very serious; but the foregoing is all we could learn last night.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 135, being 15 less than the number recorded in the previous week. Of these, 64 were children under 10 years of age; 34 of these were in their 1st year, and 14 in their 2d year.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—CALENDAR.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—On Sunday evening another smash-up took place on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Morris Plains, by which extensive damages were done to the property of the Company. A coal train coming toward New-York, at a high rate of speed, was thrown off the track near this point by the breaking of an axle on one of the cars near the engine. The engine was thrown from the track and considerably damaged, and twelve cars were thrown off, upset and utterly wrecked. Fortunately but one man, Mr. GEORGE HUGHES, a brakeman, was hurt, and he escaped with slight injuries.

MORRISTOWN BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.—At no time in the history of Morristown has building enterprise been more active. Men and materials are in great demand, and the town presents a more lively appearance than at any time, the old inhabitants report, since the beginning of the century. Among the most prominent of the new buildings in course of construction is the new Methodist Episcopal Church on Morris-street, fronting the square. It was begun in the Spring of last year, and a year more is likely to be consumed before it is completed. It is one of the most imposing buildings in New-Jersey, and is estimated to cost $125,000.

REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION AT MORRISTOWN.—The unexpected Republican victory in Morris County will be celebrated by a grand jubilee at Washington Hall, Morristown, this evening. The Grant and Colfax Clubs in all parts of the County will be numerously represented, and preparations are being made on an extensive scale by the Republicans of Morristown to give them a hearty reception. Speeches will be made in the hall by Hon. JOHN HILL, Hon. GEORGE S. COBB and others.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—A box containing the body of a young child was dug up by several men who were engaged in stopping a leak in the canal at Bloomfield on Saturday last. It had apparently been buried for about two weeks, but by whom, no means were afforded for discovery.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. JAMES BRADSHAW, keeper of the New-Jersey Railroad bridge at Newark, died on Sunday evening. Mr. BRADSHAW had been in charge of the bridge for many years, and was well known to thousands of the residents of Newark.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT MORRISTOWN.—A carpenter named JOSEPH WARD, who was engaged in work upon the roof of a building in course of erection on South-street, Morristown, fell to the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet, yesterday afternoon, receiving severe if not fatal injuries.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—A man named ROBERT EHRENSTEIN, employed by the Newark Ice Company, fell into Lake Hopatcong on Sunday evening and was drowned before assistance arrived. A search for the body was commenced, but it has not yet been recovered.

THE COMMERCE OF NEWARK.—During the month ending Nov. 7, 445 vessels of all kinds arrived at the port of Newark, carrying 7,046,038 feet of lumber, 2,097,000 feet of lathe, 4,602,000 bricks, 118,440 bushels of barley, 38,000 bushels of wheat, beside vast quantities of merchandise of various description.

INCENDIARISM.—A dwelling at the corner of Hamilton and Union streets, Newark, was set on fire by some unknown persons on Saturday evening. Fortunately the fire was discovered and suppressed before much damage had been done.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy named CHAS. COOK, a son of WM. H. COOK, of Bergen, aged 7 years, was drowned on Sunday in the Morris Canal, at Drakesville. He accompanied his uncle, Mr. JAMES COOK, upon a canal-boat, and was left on the deck while the man was below. Upon returning to the deck Mr. COOK missed the boy, and in his search for him discovered his hat floating in the water. When the body was drawn out life was utterly extinct. Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, viewed the body yesterday and gave a permit for burial.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.—A meeting of the Newark Board of Trade was held at their rooms, No. 232 Broad-street, last evening.

Card from Mr. Butcher.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you do me great injustice, in an alleged statement of a charge preferred against me by Miss ANNIE O'DEA. The facts are, our firm had charge of the letting of the house No. 8 East Twenty-second-street, and the sale of the furniture therein, for the lessee of the premises, Mr. CHARLES BERRE, who rented the house from the owner. On the 8th of September last Miss O'DEA called at our office and made an agreement in regard to hiring the house and buying the furniture, which was to be carried out, and the papers signed on the 15th inst.; and she deposited $100 on account of the contract, and as a forfeit in case she failed to comply, and took a receipt. Expressing that fact, she failed to take the house and buy the furniture as agreed, and forfeited the $100 according to the contract. These are all the facts, and will be substantiated by good testimony.

J. W. BUTCHER & CO.,
No. 203 West Twenty-third-street.

I corroborate the above statement.

CHARLES BERRE,
Lessee of the above premises, No. 8 East Twenty-second-street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¾ for money and 94⅞@94¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenties open quiet at 73¾.

Railway Shares open steady at the following quotations:

Illinois Centrals.......97
Erie.......27¼

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are steady at 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 9—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.......11⅛d.
Middling Orleans.......11⅜d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens firm. Corn, 38s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat 12s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PRODUCE—Turpentine is firm at 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 9—1:20 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 38s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard is dull at 66s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Fine Resin, 15s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

COTTON—The market is quiet.

HAVRE, Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON—139f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 125f. for Low Middlings afloat and to arrive.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 73¾. Railway Shares close quiet at the following quotations:

Illinois Centrals.......96¾
Erie.......27¾

COTTON—The market closed easier but not quotably lower. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands on the spot.......11⅛d.
Middling Uplands to arrive.......10⅞d.
Middling Orleans.......11⅜d.

The sales of the day have footed up 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn firm, but unchanged.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum flat.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 9—5 P. M.

Turpentine, 29s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 51s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 15s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Monday, Nov. 9.

Petroleum is dull at 52f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON—The market is quiet. Low Middlings afloat, 126f. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Nov. 9—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 78¾@78⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 9.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 71f. 72c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 9.

Exchange on New-York firm at 1-10 ℔ cent. premium, selling. FLOUR easier; Spring Extra, $5 82½@$6 75. WHEAT dull at $1 18@$1 18½ for No. 1 and $1 11@$1 12½ for No. 2; there was no change since the noon Board. CORN dull at an advance of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 79c.@80c.; No. 2 at 72c.@73c.; Rejected, 66c.@68c.; closing at noon at 78c.@80c. for No. 1, and remaining unchanged in the afternoon. OATS firmer at an advance of ½c.@¾c.: sales at 47¼c.@47½c. for No. 1 and 42c. for Rejected. RYE steady at $1 03@$1 04 for No. 1 and $1 01 for No. 2. BARLEY unsettled at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 52@$1 53; Rejected, $1 25. HIGHWINES dull at 95c.@$1. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK advanced 25c.; sales at $24 75@$25 cash, and $20, seller's option, February and March; Dry Salted Shoulders firm at 10½c.; Short Rib Sides, boxed, 11c., seller February; Smoked Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.; Bellies, packed, 13c. LARD dull at 14½c. for No. 1, and 16c. for Steam. Sugar-pickled HAMS, 14c. CATTLE nominal. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@20c.; sales at $7 25@$7 70 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS for two days—10,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 108,200 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 9.

The heavy rains checked business. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON nominally declining; Middlings, 21½c. FLOUR—There was only a small business; Superfine, $4 75@$5 Double Extra, $7. WHEAT dull and unchanged; Prime and Fancy Red Fall, $1 45@$1 87; Fancy White, $2; No. 1 Spring, $1 18. CORN dull and declined; buyers are holding off; New, 65c.@70c.; Old, 74c.@75c. OATS heavy at 48c.@53c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; there was no demand except for Choice Spring; Fancy Minnesota, $2 45. RYE—The business was small; buyers are holding off; sales at $1 09@$1 10. PORK quiet at $25 25 for Old. BACON—The stock is very light; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD—The demand was light; Choice Tierce, 16½c. WHISKY dull and easier at $1 02@$1 03. CATTLE—Common to Medium are plenty; Good to Choice are scarce; the range was from $3 50 to $6 50 for Medium to Choice. LIVE HOGS, $5 50@$8 50; the demand was light. RECEIPTS for two days—6,500 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand, chiefly for the interior Eastern and Southern trade; sales 2,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White and $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 53; 1,800 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 80, and 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $2 10. CORN scarce, which causes much firmness in prices; No. 1 is held at $1 08. OATS held at 76c. for Western. BARLEY quiet; holders are asking $2 05@$2 10 for Up-Lake Canada, which is above the views of buyers. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 15c.; Barley, 13c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—Wheat, 75,500 bushels; Lumber, 462,000 feet. CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Barley, 28,000 bushels; Lumber, 632,000 feet.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 25¾c.@26c.; Middling Orleans, 26½c. COFFEE and MOLASSES unchanged. SUGAR firm; Cuba, 11¾c.@11⅞c. FLOUR firmer; sales 1,000 bbls. Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; Minnesota, $7 75@$10 50; Ohio and Indiana Winter Wheat, $9@$11. WHEAT market better and firmer; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $1 95@$2 05; Amber, $2 10. RYE, $1 50@$1 55. CORN very quiet; Yellow, $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 16@$1 17. OATS steady at 67c.@70c. WHISKY unsettled at $1 08@$1 12½. PROVISIONS unchanged. BEEVES in fair demand, but prices unsettled, rather lower; sales 1,900 head at 8c.@9c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7c.@7½c. for Fair to Good do; 4c.@6c. ℔ lb. gross for Common. SHEEP lower; sales 6,000 head at 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb. gross. HOGS in fair demand at an advance; sales 3,800 head at $11@$12 50 ℔ cwt. nett.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 9.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 310,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 240,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels; Flour, 9,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 209 bbls.; Wheat, 214,000 bushels; Corn, 98,000 bushels; Oats, 316,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 19,000 bushels. IN STORE—Corn, 532,000 bushels; Wheat, 463,000 bushels; Oats, 300,000 bushels; Rye, 155,000 bushels; Barley, 100,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 33. CORN better; sales 40,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 96c., and car and small lots at 97c. OATS better; sales 55,000 bushels Western at 60c. RYE lower; sales of 8,000 bushels at about $1 20. BARLEY nominal at $2 for Canadian. PEAS—Car lots nominal at $1 47. SEEDS neglected. HIGHWINES lower; sales 150 bbls. at $1 05@$1 05½.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON irregular and closed ½c. lower; Middlings, 23½c.; sales, 3,500 bales; receipts since Saturday, 8,393 bales; exports, 2,332 bales. Gold, 135¼. Sterling Exchange, 146@146½; New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. discount. SUGAR firm; the receipts are now increasing; Fair, 12½c.@12¾c.; Prime to Choice, 14¼c.@14½c.; Yellow, clarified, 15½c. MOLASSES—High grades are firm; strictly prime to choice, 80c.@90c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 62½; Treble Extra, $7 50; Choice, $9 50@$13. CORN scarce and but little doing; new White and Yellow, 95c.; old, $1 10. OATS scarce and advanced to 65c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY scarce; Western, $30@$31. PORK dull and nominally $32 12½. BACON scarce and firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Rib Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Rib, 20c. LARD dull; Tierce, 17c.; Keg, 21c. COFFEE—Prime Rio, 16½c.@16¾c.; Fair, 14¾c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 25c. FLOUR fairly active but lower; Howard-street Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; Extra, $8@$10 50; Do. Family, $10 75@$11 75; City Mills Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; Do. Extra, $8@$10 75; Do. Family, $11@$12 75; Western Superfine, $6 25@$7; Do. Extra, $8@$9 25; Do. Family, $10@$10 75. WHEAT dull; Prime to Choice Red, $2 10@$2 35. CORN firm; New White, 75c.@90c.; Yellow, 80c.@91c. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. RYE dull at $1 25@$1 40. CLOVERSEED quiet, but a better feeling in the market at $7 25@$8 50. MESS PORK quiet at $29 50@$30. BACON active but scarce; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 18c.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 9.

Cattle market opened dull, and ¼c.@¾c. ℔ lb. lower. The banks refusing to discount keeps buyers out of the market, and the attendance, especially from New-York, is remarkably small. Receipts thus far, 4,400 head, mostly of good weights and fair quality. Sales to-day about 500 head at prices ranging from 8¼c.@8¾c. for best Ohio and Kentucky steers, down to 4c.@5c.; for the poorest State and Michigan. Sheep in good demand at 3½c.@5c., and Lambs at 5¼c.@5¾c. Illinois hogs in comparatively active request at 8¼c.@9c.; Michigan, 8c.@8½c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 70. CORN dull; Old, 80c.; New, 58c.@59c. OATS unchanged. BARLEY dull; Canada, $1 50; State, $1 10 for the best. COTTON dull; Middling, 23c. TOBACCO—Nothing was done. WHISKY dull and declining; sales at $1 03. HOGS dull at $6 75@$7 50; receipts, 800 head. LARD dull at 15½c.@16c. BACON neglected and nominal; Shoulders offered at 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; total stock, 200 hhds. HAMS are in moderate demand at 17c.@17½c. Gold, 134¾.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $2; White Michigan, $1 76; Amber, $1 68@$1 69. CORN steady at 87c. for No. 1, and 77c. for No. 2; White, 90c. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 53c. RYE quiet. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,400 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—20,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 28,500 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR in demand at $5 25@$6 25. WHEAT—Choice shipping, $1 77½. Legal Tenders, 75. MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $35; Belcher, $198; Bullion, $21; Chollar, $146; Confidence, $35; Crown Point, $41; Empire Mill, $100; Gould & Curry, $93; Hale & Norcross, $42; Imperial, $39; Kentuck, $211; Ophir, $20; Overman, $60; Savage, $83; Sierra Nevada, $36; Yellow Jacket, $1,287.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales at $1 17 for No. 1, and $1 14 for No. 2. OATS firm at 47½c. for No. 1. CORN quiet at 87c. for No. 2. RYE steady at $1 03 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 9.

TOBACCO—Leaf scarce; Lugs to Leaf, $7 25@$15 50; Superfine FLOUR, $6. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 90. CORN—Old shelled, in bulk, 80c.; New, on the ear, 50c. BACON nominal; Clear Sides, 19c.@19½c. LARD—New, 16½c. for tierce. WHISKY—Free, $1 05. LIVE HOGS, $7@$7 50, gross. COTTON, 23¼c.@21½c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON quiet at 22½c.; receipts to-day, 2,800 bales; exports, 3,200 bales. FLOUR dull at $5 50@$6. CORN—None here. OATS, 60c. HAY, $24@$25. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19c.@21½c. BACON firm and scarce; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 9.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Sales at 41½c. RESIN—Sales at $1 60@$1 75. TURPENTINE—Sales at $2 65. TAR—Sales at $2 60. COTTON—Sales at 21c.@23c.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON—The market was quiet and steady; sales, 1,100 bales; Middlings, 22¼c.@23c.; receipts, 1,283 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON opened steady but closed dull; sales 450 bales; Middlings, 23½c.; receipts, 1,890 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 9.

The COTTON market was very dull; sales 190 bales; receipts, 400 bales; Middlings, 22½c.@22¾c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 9.

COTTON dull but steady; stock light; sales 250 bales. Middlings, 23¾c. Receipts, 915 bales.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Nov. 9.

The COTTON receipts for Saturday were 50 bales, quoted at 23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 9.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾; Gold, 124¾.

[Advertisement.]

"NOBBY."—The Knox style of Winter hat for gentlemen is strikingly elegant, and merits the appellation bestowed upon it by an enthusiastic patron of the Knox establishment, No. 212 Broadway, in our hearing, a day or two since. He pronounced it "nobby," which, though curt, is expressive. Buy one of KNOX's nobby hats.

[Advertisement.]

Lace curtains a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway. New furniture department lately opened.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Westphalia	Oct. 28	Hamburg	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	Nov. 10	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Nov. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Nov. 12	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Nov. 14	New-York	London.
Hibernia	Nov. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Nov. 14	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ AND HAVANA.

Alaska	Nov. 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Granada	Nov. 10	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Nov. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Granada*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall, &c.—For Aspinwall, China and Japan—Mr. W. H. Mausbach, Leina Kauffman, George S. Wardle, Miss B. Ganimarri, W. A. Chapman, J. G. Sterry, Mrs. Pacheco, Thos. Savage, S. W. D. Jackson, J. P. D. Laurie, P. Gammara, O. D. Wilson, Mrs. Westcott, Geo. A. Agronson, L. Larny, J. P. B. Minot, Jas. A Crawford, Dr. W. C. Eastiack, Chas. L. Austin. For California—H. C. Hill and brother, Col. O. A. Mack, Col. J. Greene and wife, C. S. Schenck, Jno. B. Russell, C. G. Going, A. Smith, S. Bysur, wife and child, Mrs. D. V. Heuriare, Mrs. Turner, and daughter, John S. Kruker and wife, Mrs. Emma C. Anderson, Lieut. D. A. Kane, J. W. Walsh, E. Hull, J. Sanderson, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. I. C. Almstead and 2 children, Miss Silverstein, Dr. J. Trenor and wife, Mrs. Whitey, Mrs. M. A. Blauvelt, Miss Flora M. Marshall, Miss Ann Henderson, Mrs. Clara Gage and child, J. N. Taylor, wife and 2 children, J. H. Nye, wife and child, Miss Arnhardt, Miss Ramsdell, J. P. Pierce, wife, 2 daughters and servant, Miss Ann Hannoby, Mrs. Homan, A. S. Thorn, Miss Curry and daughter, D. Libby and wife, S. Shephard and wife, H. Judd, Miss Mary Hoag, Mrs. Joseph H. Ballard, Thomas Hope, Mrs. H. Bacon, Mrs. J. T. Heald and child, Mrs. M. Belshaw and child, E. W. Leonard, wife, child and nurse, J. G. Kittle, wife and child, Miss Kittle and Mrs. Johnson, B. Held, Miss E. M. Hepburn and maid, S. Feoma Huarte, W. S. Edwards, wife, 3 children and nurse, J. B. Newman and wife, D. N. B. Stebbins and wife, J. Dinkespiel, wife and 2 children, Miss M. J. Wayne, A. J. Anderson, Mrs. S. A. Johnson, C. J. Webster, wife, daughter and child, Mrs. Walter Higgins, Mrs. C. Herrman, Mrs. S. S. Connel, Jas. A. Crawford, W. S. Roelofson, Mrs. Roelofson and maid, J. Avery, W. S. Hatch, J. A. Rayl and wife, Right Rev. Bishop Kip and wife, L. Rosenbaum, W. W. A. Remar, Jno. Godfrey, L. Bernheim, wife and daughter, Mrs. Stowell, 2 daughters and servant, Mrs. I. Tyler and 2 children, Mrs. P. Falk and 4 children, Mrs. Van Allen and daughter, Mrs. Aldmeison and child, Mrs. Boyd and child, A. E. McGill, S. Bromberger, B. Hartshorne, wife, child and 3 servants, O. H. Cummings, Mrs. S. M. Chandler, Mrs. Morgan, child and maid, Jos. Irwin, Chas. Dunon, Rev. A. C. Treadway, Mrs. S. M. Monser, J. K. Orr, Mrs. H. J. Holmes, Mrs. J. J. McChesney, Mrs. E. Stewart, Dr. E. S. Carr, wife and child, Mrs. Cohen and maid, Mrs. H. Wetherbee, F. E. Picard, R. Rivas and 2 boys, Miss M. J. Cook, M. Levy, J. C. Rouse, R. R. Crocker and wife, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. H. Wilson, Miss W. Martin, H. N. Chauncey, Jos. Buckbee, Geo. Davidson, wife, 2 children and nurse, G. Germmons, J. Benson, Mrs. S. Hubbard, 4 children and nurse, Miss Adams, Sol. Jewett, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 9—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Goodman, A. Campbell, J. A. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Stagg, Rev. W. Boyd, J. Andrews and lady, Rev. J. Hinston, Mrs. Marman, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Yeomans, Mr. Wade, E. Borough, Mr. Illingworth, Rev. W. G. Campbell, Mr. Headling, Mr. McCullough, Mr. Hawley and lady, Miss Hawley, Rev. P. Garvey, E. Lyons, Rev. J. T. G. Nichols, Ambrose Livermore and 2 children, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Maithy, Mr. Henton, Miss Haws, Miss Carmen, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lingham, Mr. Gulpin and lady, Dr. Gifford, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ridley, Mrs. Good, Miss Day, Capt. Litton, Mr. Grubb, Mr. Hopphistone and son, Mr. Lowis, Mr. Porter, L. Barrett, Mr. Kingman, M. J. Ward, M. S. Cusack, Ed. Walker, F. A. Cabert, Mrs. Donovan, Mr. Van Brysel, lady and child, Mr. Gilmore, W. Gilmore, Miss Moore, Mrs. Moore, Miss Chatlis, nurse and infant, G. C. Walker, Mr. Plummer, Mrs. Sandferd, Staff Surgeon Hemphill, Mr. Heidelberger, Mr. Hastings and lady, Mrs. Higgins and 2 children, Mrs. Trewellin, Andrew Laferty, Mr. Genese, Mr. Macher, Mrs. Dunsford, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Ropes, Mrs. Crichton and child, Dr. Lefebre, Mr. Buckley, lady and child, Mr. Young, Mr. Sinook, Miss Lagrasa.

Nov. 9.—In steamship Erin, from Liverpool—Mrs. Glover and 4 Misses Glover, Mrs. Walker, 5 children and nurse, Mr. Harvey, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Col. Flanagan, Miss Flanagan, Rev. W. Janett, A. J. Huntington, J. W. Castle, Jas. Morgan, Miss Eliza Daly, S. S. Sturge, A. M. Hirstield, W. Holmes, Mrs. M. D. Goodman and child, Rev. Peter O. Carroll, W. Moore.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 41 | Sun sets...... 4 47 | Moon rises... 3 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 15 | Gov. Island.. 5 04 | Hell Gate .. 6 26

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Cimbria, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Granada, Harris, Vera Cruz and Sisal, F. Alexandre & Sons; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Benares, (Br.,) Constantine, London, Peabody & Co.

Barks Colonist, (Br.,) Andrews, Waterford, Ireland, Wm. Ingals; Ibis, Crabtree, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; W. E. Anderson, Drummond, Beaufort, N. C., J. R. Ward & Co.

Brigs Agenora, White, Boston, Walsh, Field & Way; Orion, (Br.,) Edgett, St. John via Portland, P. I. Nevius & Son; Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix, D. W. L. Roche Bros. & Coffey; Haidee, (Br.,) Hayes, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon.

Schooners Senator, Faulkner, Boston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; W. H. Bowen, Hough, Providence, H. W. Jackson; H. R. Dodge, Freeman, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Kate Carlton, (Br.,) Lamb, Camden, Me., Bryan & Pease; Volunteer, (Br.,) Perkins, Rio Grande de Sul, B. F. Small & Co.

Canal-boat Frank Alvord, Thomson, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Franklin, Commander Shirk, flagship of Admiral D. G. Farragut, from Southampton. Mounts 39 guns. Is anchored in Lower Bay.

Steamship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Oct. 28, via Southampton, 31st, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and 618 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 6, at 11 P. M., 20 miles S. W. by S. off Cape Race, saw the wreck of a dismasted black brig with yellow stripe, left by the crew, apparently a fishing brig.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Oct. 22, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 496 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales and winds to the Banks; from thence more settled weather. Oct. 31, lat. 47 [illegible], lon. 38 [illegible] W., exchanged signals with ship Hope, from Glasgow for St. John, N. B. Nov. 3, lat. 42 54 N., lon. 63 18, exchanged signals with ship Stamboul, from St. John, N. B., for London.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Bark Dorchester, (of Boston,) Reynolds, Messina 59 ds., with fruit to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 10. Has had good weather to lat. 30, since heavy N. W. winds. Nov. 4, lat. 40, lon. 65, spoke bark Collin E. McNeil, White, from Malaga for New-York.

Bark Lizzie H. Jackson, Morwick, Rondout, for Boston.

Bark J. E. Woodworth, (Br.,) Nugent, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Bark James B. Duffus, Blauvelt, Glasgow 47 ds., with pig iron to Boyd & Hincken. Oct. 18, lat. 44, lon. 38 45, experienced a gale from N. W.; lost two boats and split stanchions.

Bark King Bird, Carr, Leghorn 69 ds., with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey. Has had heavy N. E. gales the entire passage. Oct. 24, lat. 30, lon. 62, had a gale from N., stove bulwarks, split sails, sprung maintopmast and mainyard; Nov. 1, lat. 32, lon. 72, spoke bark Alma & Elizabeth, hence for St. Jago de Cuba.

Bark Courier, (N. G.,) Mohr, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Abstainer, (Br.,) Eldridge, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Belle, (of Gibraltar,) Seehusen, Malaga 49 ds., with fruit to order. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 26; has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda with westerly gales.

Brig Johannes, (N. G.,) Grude, Rio Janeiro 67 ds., with coffee to order. Oct. 3, crossed the equator in lon. 40. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Samuel V. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Worden, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to James E. Ward & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales for the last 6 ds. since N. of Hatteras.

Brig Amazon, (of Sidney, N. S.,) Megeher, Matanzas 22 ds., with molasses to Bryan & Pease. Has had a continuation of N. E. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, sprung foretopmast and foreyard.

Brig Neuvitas, Wood, Matanzas, Aug. 20, via Savannah, Sept 12, with molasses to J. Reeves & Co. Put into Charleston, Sept. 21, with Captain sick, where he died with swamp fever.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Bangor, via Stonington.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Boston, for Alexandria.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, Matanzas 20 ds., with molasses to order. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. winds; previously fine weather.

Brig Agenora, White, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Emma D. Endicott, Endicott, Alexandria 4 ds., for Providence.

Schr. James Satterwaite, Hall, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. James M. Moore, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Peters, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Ellsworth.

Schr. Elijah H. Hubbard, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. L. Vanderwoort, Baker, New-Bedford, for Virginia.

Schr. Cornelia, Webber, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wanderer, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Carlista, Jones, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to Havlyn & Co.

Schr. Harper, Kelly, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Annie J. Lowder, Wilson, Franklin 6 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Lydon, Small, Eastport 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. S. F. King, Glendening, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Hamilton, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Nightingale, Snow, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. B. S. Young, Hatch, Virginia.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Shoards, Alexandria, for Providence.

Schr. Wapella, Hawkins, Savannah 6 ds., with timber to A. Bell & Son.

Schr. Jane L. Newton, Rich, Georgetown, for Boston.

Schr. Minnie Kinne, Jones, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Elvie Davis, Johnson, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Weed, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Sea Flower, Mathews, Woodbridge, for Portland.

Schr. Porto Rico, Beecker, South Amboy, for Providence.

Schr. Susan Duncan, Turner, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Flora Jones, Elizabethport, for Cold Springs, L. I.

Schr. Eliza Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conroy, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Washington, N. J., for Providence.

Schr. Sunbeam, McQueen, Trenton, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Woodbridge, for Boston.

Schr. Peavey, Armstrong, Perth Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Vapor, Johnston, Trenton, for Boston.

Schr. F. Greenville Russell, Clark, Philadelphia, for Middletown.

Schr. Crown Point, Severs, Newburyport.

Schr. Ocean Port, Pearl, Newburyport.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. Shaw, Read, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Flower, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Bearse, Newport.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Berry, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Providence.

Schr. Maria Hall, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-Haven.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Perry, Providence.

Schr. Mahaska, Pickett, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Middletown.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Brewer, Sag Harbor.

Schr. O. Jones, Rankin, Bristol.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ida S., Bearse, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gov. Cony, Mason, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. War Eagle, Crowell, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gertie Wilson, Floyd, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Buckingham, Portland.

Schr. Mary A. Green, Perry, Taunton.

Schr. Hudson, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Josephine, Harding, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, New-London.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eagle, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Truman, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Walker, Allen, Provincetown.

Schr. John Warren, Major, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Detroit, Titus, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monro, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriett Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Read, Read, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan Center, Vail, Rockland, via Fall River.

Schr. White Rock, Heany, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Holt, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. Meditator, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Transit, Hackett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabeth.

Schr. Louier, Ray, Brookville.

Schr. Joseph Waters, Miro, Dighton.

Schr. J. D. McCarthay, Simpson, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Angler, Pease, Wareham.

Schr. Niantic, Northam, Taunton.

Schr. Lady Ellen, Saurel, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. J. Russell, Smith, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Brewer, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Cherryfield 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Baltic, Haskett, Franklin, via Fall River.

Schr. Kolon, Cooper, New-Bedford.

Schr. Philanthropont, Warren, Bangor, via Fall River.

Schr. Knight, Warren, Bangor, via Fall River.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Doane, Harwich.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Miller, New-Bedford.

Schr. Anna S. Cannon, Forester, Boston.

Schr. John Lozier, Ackerman, Taunton.

Schr. Wm. Realy, Shaw, Block Island, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Angel, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Chase, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Saybrook.

Schr. Ellen H. Barnes, Avery, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Minor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Pawtucket.

Schr. Frank F. Randolph, Stedman, Fall River.

Schr. Challenge, Smith, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Sarah Morton, —— Rockland, via New-Haven.

Schr. Ontario, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Parker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Palmer, Taunton.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Davis, Boston, for Taunton.

Schr. Mary A. Griffin, Griffin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Adelaide, Macabe, Providence.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Providence.

Schr. Mary A. Snow, Parker, Bangor, via Providence.

Schr. Chas. H. Moller, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. P. Stickney, Mahaus, Boston.

Schr. Starlight, Sandford, Calais, 3 ds. with lumber to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Gillum, Taunton.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northam, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, Newport.

Schr. John B. Spofford, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. Motto, Searle, New-Haven.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton.

Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Robert H. Felter, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Somerset.

Schr. James Nelson, Staples, Taunton.

Schr. Edward Bement, Waples, Providence.

Schr. Lillie M. Warren, Warren, Bangor 7 days, with lumber to master.

Schr. Arrow, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Hubbard, Ryan, Nantucket.

Schr. J. L. Steelman, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Meyers, Rogers, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Griffin, Hall, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Rice, Rice, Plymouth.

Schr. D. Gifford, Searle, Salem, for Georgetown.

Schr. John H. Perry, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eva Belle, Barrett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Barber, Wareham, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Emily Bartlett, Snow, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willie S. Sweet, Holbrook, Wellfleet, with fish to Wright & Co.

Schr. Lookout, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Bristol.

Schr. San Luis, Buckingham, New-Haven.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Young, Bangor via Providence.

Schr. Louisa Gray, Baldwin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. J. Worthington, Read, Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Mary Traves, Stetson, New-London.

Schr. P. Boice, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Newell, McIntyre, Rockland.

Schr. Union, Smith, Newport.

Schr. Robert P. Tweed, Parks, Calais via Bridgeport.

Schr. Arcturus, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lodowick Bill, Ely, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop P. C. Barnum, Craft, Elizabethport, for Far Rockaway.

Sloop Robert Wiltse, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 9—Arr. steamers Neptune, from New-York; Louisiana, from Liverpool; barks Sicilian, from Malaga; Transit, from Swan Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9—Arr. steamships Saragossa, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; schr. Lavinia Bell, from New-York.

Sld. bark H. M. Hussey, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9—Arr. pilot-boat Coquette reports passed up for Baltimore, barks Beaufort, from London; Maggie V. Clugg, from Rio; brig Harriet Mangues; schr. Jackson, San Blas.

Passed out—Brig Chesapeake, for Demerara; schr. Victory, for Halifax.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8—Arr. steamship Sherman, Henry, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Crescent City, Weir, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9—Spoken on the 7th inst., off Hatteras, bark Undine, from Cienfuegos for Boston, short of provisions; she was supplied by the steamer Juniata, of this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9—Arr. ships Leonidas, from Sidney; Canute, from Shields, England; Panama, from New-York; Notos, from Hamburg; Rupert Kerr, from Sydney.

Sld. ships Ontario, for New-York; Indus and Lady Dufferin, for Mazatlan.

Nov. 7—Arr. ship Southern Chief, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9—Arr. steamships Thames and Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

Old. brig Medusa, for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The steamship Colorado, Capt. Cutting, of the Liverpool and Great Western Line, which left New-York Oct. 24, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The steamship Virginia, Capt. Thomas, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.—The steamship Rhein, of the North German Lloyd, from New-York for Bremen, arrived here at noon yesterday.

Sailed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.—The steamship Hammonia sailed from Southampton for New-York on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 4:15 P. M.

Marine Disaster.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 9.—The emigrant steamer Palmerston, from Hamburg for New-York, six weeks out, returned to this port yesterday, leaky.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

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CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, PLATED WARE, FIRE-IRONS, FENDERS, COAL VASES, SCUTTLES, PLATE-WARMERS, &c. COOKING UTENSILS in greatest variety, at lowest prices. LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR........LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR........NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE........PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
LATE OF 520 BROADWAY.
FURS. FURS.
REMOVED TO 682 BROADWAY,

Where will be found the usual assortment of FURS, of superior quality and workmanship.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS of all kinds on hand and to order.

F. W. LASAK'S SON,
682 BROADWAY, COR. GREAT JONES-STREET.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL $20
WATCHES, CHAINS and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office.

G. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

CATARRH

AND ITS EFFECTS RADICALLY CURED and without interruption to business, by Dr. ROWE, No. 27 East 25th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Monday and Thursday evenings 6 to 8.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1868.

The cure by Dr. Rowe of my daughter for her throat and catarrhal affection, has been radical and permanent, two years having elapsed since she ceased the treatment; since when there has not been the slightest return of the difficulty. Previous to placing her under his care we had tried every one and everything, without her deriving any benefit. On the contrary, she daily grew worse, until it was generally believed she was in consumption at the time placed under his care.

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